Hatclaw Designs Presents

Jurassic Park
Taxonomic Registry

Written & Designed by
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Volume I

PROLOGUE

As time goes by, with a franchise that has remained on the rail of fame for more than 30 years, Jurassic Park has had a lore that increasingly keeps many of the biggest fans of Spielberg's cinema, Crichton's literature and the world of science, specifically paleontology, intrigued, increasingly aware of what this universe can or dares to offer.

Despite these great curiosities of the most faithful consumers, of the path that Jurassic Park has maintained, it is pertinent to highlight that much of the official material, within the different canons, has been nothing less than confusing and sometimes contradictory.

With the arrival of Jurassic World and its official media, they have been able, for many for good and for others for bad, to solve, explain and expand many of these mysteries that the film channel of this product still offers. Captivating thus the inspiration of many fans to try to fill, as it would be said in the sense of the franchise "Fill the gaps in the sequence."

Although this created record is not something new in terms of the creative genius of the community, as part of a demanding fan base in search of realistic logic in a fictional world set in the real world and an enthusiast of the study of the material and cinematographic perspective of Spielberg's films and his artistic legacies and of course of a complementary scientific coherence, I wanted to give birth to a kind of guide or taxonomic record integrated into the first years of the "Cloning Miracle" of the film saga and in the future to the following chronologies within the film, literature and alternative universe.

Although this project has focused on being done within specific parameters to approach the canonical accuracy of the film series by doing an extensive cinematographic study of production material, notes, design, art and perspectives of the creators and also a scientific investigation on paleontology of the 80's and 90's and its taxonomic and genetic conjectures of the moment, it is pertinent to clarify that this work should not be taken as completely canonical information since it still has fictions, characteristics and personal conjectures that although they adapt to what is recorded there is no way or reason to take it official.

Enjoy the journey.

INTERNATIONAL GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES
INGEN RESEARCH DIVISION DEPARTMENT
LIFE FORM PRODUCTION REGISTRY: MARCH 5th 1994

TAXONOMICAL REGISTRY

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SIGNED OFF BY: J. Hammond

RESTRICTED MATERIAL TO OTHERS INGEN COMPOUNDS. ONLY AVALIBLE FOR SITE B.
INGEN RESEARCH DIVISION. 1994

1.1

TAXONOMICAL REGISTRY LEGEND

RECOVERED DATA ESTIMATE: MARCH 5th 1994

The command will follow the actual official and unofficial scientific denomination followed for the experts. New taxonomical classifications for the InGen Research Division will be show on the material. Material update will be always constant.

GENETICAL

EACH RECREATED FUNCTIONAL ASSET IS COMPLEMENTED WITH GENETIC MATERIAL FROM CURRENT LIFE FORMS FOR THE CORRECT DEVELOPMENT OF THE MITOCHONDRIAL DNA CORRESPONDING TO THE DE-EXTINCTED LIFE FORM AND GENERATE A STABLE AND PATENTED GENETIC SEQUENCE TO INTERNATIONAL GENETICS TECHNOLOGIES. CHANGES LEADED DIRECTLY BY THE HEAD OF GENETIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE INGEN RESEARCH DIVISION.

PALEONTOLOGICAL

TO COMPLEMENT THE TAXONOMIC INFORMATION, RECENT PALEONTOLOGICAL RESEARCH IS USED ON THE TITLES ASSIGNED TO GREGORY S. PAUL, JOHN OSTROM, ROBERT T. BAKKER, ALAN GRANT, JOHN R. HORNER, KENNETH CARPENTER, ROBERT BURKE. COMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW PALEOGENETIC INFORMATION OF THE ASSETS DEVELOPED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE COMPARISON OF THEIR CONSEQUENTIAL STUDIES, ANALYSIS AND THEORIES.

TAXONOMICAL

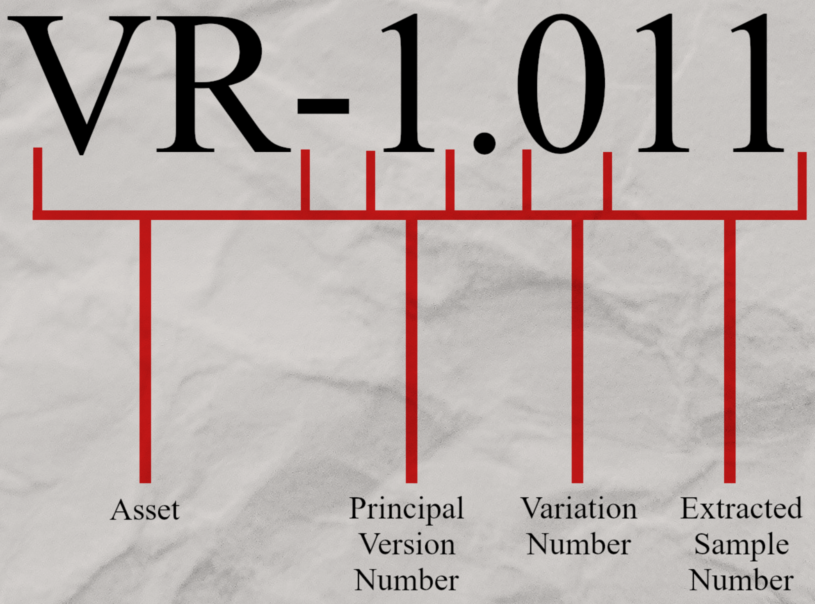
BASED ON THE REGULAR TAXONOMIC CLASSIFICATION. SUPPLEMENTED WITH NEW REDISCOVERED GENETIC DATA AND THE CONSEQUENTIAL ASSETS IN USE FOR THE PRODUCTION MATERIAL. THEREFORE THE SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION USED FROM THE PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASSETS.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL GENETICS COMPLEMENT OF DES-EXTINT ANIMALIA:

Hyperolius viridiflavus.
Struthio camelus australis.
Dromaius novahollandesis.
Dendrobates leucomelas.

THESE ASSIGNED ASSETS ARE ONLY MAIN MATERIAL ALLOCATED AND WITH GENERAL POSITIVE REACTION. DEPENDING ON THE GENETIC REACTION OF THE RECREATION OF THE DE-EXTINCT ASSET, GENETIC MATERIAL FROM OTHER VARIABLE ASSETS IS APPLIED. PENDING UPDATE.

PRODUCTION GENETICAL VERSION DENOMINATION:



PRINCIPAL VERSION: Main genotypic and phenotypic aspect of the species, together with its cosmetic appearance, dimorphism, behavior and basic capacity, together with its genetic sequence filling.

VARIATION NUMBER: Composition of pharmaceutical improvements, ecosystem adaptation, nutrition, control of genetic pathologies and growth function.

EXTRACTED SAMPLE NUMBER: Registration of the raw material where the genetic material is obtained. It has the natural genotypic and phenotypic changes of a specimen of the same version. **Not all collected material is used for production purposes.**

All current animal material has problems with Null Allele. Each animal has the Lysine contingency modification. Pending update research.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

The general information are attached to the main orders of J. Hammond and the administrative control of International Genetic Technologies for the Jurassic Park project and other animal parks. All animal information are autonomous for the control of InGen Research Division for scientific and production purpouses.

DINOSAURIA

SAURISCHIA **GENUS PRODUCED:** 16

Eotheropoda/Herrerasauridae:

Herrerasaurus ischigualastensis.
Current genetic version to produce:
HE - 1.0135 - Female
notes: New clade "eotheropoda" asignated by InGen Research Division to classified the first early carnivores dinosaurs. Assigned to *H. ischigualastensis* for coinciding with fossil genetic material and region of raw material.

Sauropodomorpha:

Sauropoda/Neosauropoda:
Brachiosaurus sp.
Current genetic version to produce:
BA - 1.034 - Female
BA - 1.0225 - Male
BA - 1.0223 - Male
notes: Possibly *B. "Giraffatitan" brancai* for anatomical and general raw material location. consideration for taxonomical grouping theory or reclassification of genus. Genetic studies still in development.

Sauropoda/Eusauropoda:
Mamenchisaurus sinocanadorum.
Current genetic version to produce:
MC - 2.0314 - Female
MC - 2.0104 - Male
notes: New denomination. First clones designated "*Mamenchisaurus sp.*" Last year's paleontological discoveries and new genetic tests coincided with the new material collected. New clade also assigned "eusauropoda" according to coming new nomenclature records.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

SAURISCHIA **GENUS PRODUCED:** 16

Sauropodomorpha:

Neosauropoda/Diplodocoidea:
Apatosaurus sp.
Current genetic version to produce:
AP - 1.0408 - Female
AP- 1.0203 - Female
notes: Possibly "*A. exelsus*" for comparatives to anatomical and genetics characteristics. Viable samples to production from the first raw material in match to the recolected fossil with taxonomical denomination to *A. exelsus* shows a notable genetical differences to *A. louisae* and *A. ajax* non production samples. Possible new taxonomical genus reclassification sugested for the InGen Research Division. Genetical studies still in development.

Theropoda:

Neotheropoda/Coelophysoidea
Dilophosaurus sp.
Current genetic version to produce:
DP - 1.0122 - Female
DP - 1.0138 - Female
DP - 1.0214 - Female
DP - 1.0245 - Male
notes: Current analysis for stablish a new taxonomical species to the genus *Dilophosaurus*.

The raw material to viable production of *D. wetherilli* and *D. sinensis* they are in a fragmentary state incapable of producing a viable sample of the species in denomination. Viable specimens produced through the gene amalgamation technique between genetic codes of the 15% percent of american species and a greater percentage of 60% from asian species with a greater number of 20% percent sequence completion with the species *dendrobates leucomela*s and others.

Developed specimens show the ability to produce neurotoxins and physical characteristics not recorded in the fossil material. Everything points to being a natural characteristic unrecorded in the paleontological material. Genetical tests in extreme study in development in this genus.

Accelerated growth enzymes do not appear to affect any of the viable version 1.0 variants and appear to corrupt attempts to produce subsequent versions. Only three specimens from the first production batch have managed to have the corresponding mature sizes of 20.5 ft long and a height of 7.5 ft. Other produced specimens range from 4.2 to 5.2 ft tall and 8.5 to 13.1 ft long in a normal registered 3-year growth stage from juvenile to subadult.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

SAURISCHIA **GENUS PRODUCED:** 16

Theropoda:

Neotheropoda/Coelophysoidea
Segisaurus halli.
Current genetic version to produce:
SG - 1.0523 - Female
SG - 1.0728 - Female

notes: Specimens produced from variants production samples 0523 and 0728, despite their cloning viability, remain under study. Accelerated growth rates have caused certain failures in the maturation of most of the cloned assets, possible incompatibility with the completion of the genetic sequence, causing premature death in a range of 7 months to 1 year. New batch of version in development.

Neotheropoda/Ceratosauria
Carnotaurus sastrei.
Current genetic version to produce:
CT - 1.005 - Female
CT - 1.011 - Female
CT - 1.016 - Male

notes: No updates in the genetic production batch. Pending information.

Theropoda - Tetanurae:

Avetheropoda/Coelurosauria
Compsognathus longipes.
Current genetic version to produce:
CS - 2.050 - Female
CS - 2.062 - Female
CS - 2.065 - Female
CS - 2.068 - Female
CS - 2.073 - Male

notes: All failed samples contributed to version 1.0 from the dates between October 1988 and February 1990 have been destroyed or archived. Genetic material corresponding to non-functional. Version 2.0 successfully developed between March 1991 and February 1994. Pending information.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

SAURISCHIA

GENUS PRODUCED: 16

Theropoda - Tetanurae :

Avetheropoda/Allosauroidea
Metriacanthosaurus parkeri.
Current genetic version to produce:
MT - 1.025 - Female
notes: The studies of the first recollected samples recorded in february of 1989 did not show any genetic intersection to the *M. parkeri* taxon. Use of raw material collected in East Asia formations showed to be from the family taxon *M. shangyouensis*, this samples will not be used for production. The new analysis of the raw material recollected in Europe shows a considerable number of genetics inconsistencies to unite the asian taxon to the principal type *Metriacanthosaurus* possibilities to a reclassification for a new genus for the asian species. Material recollected from Asian beds are destroyed for incompatibilities to start the coding of the base genome.Material from Europe has been successful. Mass production phase approved for the coming batch.

Avetheropoda/Allosauroidea
Allosaurus sp.
Current genetic version to produce:
AL - 1.032 - Female
AL - 1.037 - Male
AL - 1.037 - Male
notes: Originally believed to be *A. fragilli*s based on fossil samples collected. Genetic calculations show temporal and physical differences from a more primitive species, with no species to name until further research. Genetic studies still in development.

Avetheropoda/Megalosauroidea
Baryonyx walkeri.
Current genetic version to produce:
BN - 1.0422 - Female
BN - 1.0439 - Male
notes: Genetic code with mayor completion genome gaps percentage of others actual vertebrae taxons to complete the fragmentary gen code of the raw material recollected in Europe. Functional assets with only 45% base material, samples of increased genetic purity of the material generate code corruption. No updates in the genetic production batch. Pending information.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

SAURISCHIA **GENUS PRODUCED:** 16

Theropoda - Tetanurae :

Avetheropoda/Megalosauroidea
Suchomimus tenerensis.
Current genetic version to produce:
SU - 1.0532 - Female
SU - 1.0535 - Female
SU - 1.0538 - Male
notes: Originally named as North African *"indet. spinosauridae"* in the first genetic analysis. Second analysis showed closeness to the genus *Baryonyx*. Future tests showed considerable differences in the material. New taxon designated by InGen Research Division naming in relation to the Tenere desert region as the location of the collected samples. Awaiting publication from the scientific community. Genetic studies still in development.

Avetheropoda/Maniraptora
Velociraptor sp.
Current genetic version to produce:
VR - 1.011 - Female
VR - 1.025 - Female
VR - 1.030 - Male
VR - 1.045 - Male
VR - 1.084 - Male
notes: Possible candidate for the determination of taxonomic assignment as *V. antirrhopus* to validate the acceptance of the taxonomic grouping theory of dromaeosaurs. Raw genetic extraction samples determine greater compatibility of American species than others. The general genetic manipulation is indeterminate, despite the fact that the origin of the raw material makes a direct taxonomic denomination difficult. Genetic studies still in development.

Avetheropoda/Maniraptora
Velociraptor sp.
Current genetic version to produce:
VR - 2.031 - Female
VR - 2.035 - Male
VR - 2.044 - Male
notes: New version developed for experimentation to block the damage of the null allele in the genetic code. Positive samples to a lesser degree shown in the male dimorphism of the cloned specimens, filamentous integuments at a medium degree of development show the possible capacity for acceptance of a greater number of base genetic code. Developing female specimens still show poor acceptance of the applied genetic counteractant.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

SAURISCHIA **GENUS PRODUCED:** 16

Theropoda - Tetanurae :

Avetheropoda/Ornithomimosauria
Gallimimus bullatus.
Current genetic version to produce:
GA - 1.014 - Female
GA - 1.019 - Female
GA - 1.0116 - Female
GA - 1.0120 - Female
GA - 1.0121 - Female
GA - 1.0126 - Female
GA - 1.0150 - Male

notes: A notable number of viable natural phenotypic variants in the study of different raw materials valid for production use. Slight genetic differences in some tests recorded with the phenotypic variants, possible consideration of establishing subspecies but more genetic analyzes continue to be carried out, everything points to simple individual differentiations based on comparisons of the first material for production. Pending information.

Avetheropoda/Tyrannosauroidea
Proceratosaurus bradleyi.
Current genetic version to produce:
PR - 2.012 - Female

notes: A notable genome secuency gaps, only a 35% percent of the base animal gene secuency. Specimens cloned with the viable samples of version 2.0 have managed to be stable up to 8 months of age due to a genetic pathology not yet identified, possibly caused by the greater number of other complementary genes for sequence completion. Version 1.0 did not prove to be viable and the current 2.0 tends to show the same status, next version on pause until more optimal raw material is obtained for production. Genetic studies still in development.

Avetheropoda/Tyrannosauroidea
Tyrannosaurus rex.
Current genetic version to produce:
TR - 1.024 - Female
TR - 1.032 - Female
TR - 1.038 - Male
TR - 1.053 - Male

notes: No updates in the genetic production batch. Pending Information.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

ORNITISCHIA **GENUS PRODUCED:** 12

Genasauria - Thyreophora :

Eurypoda/Stegosauria
Stegosaurus sp.
Current genetic version to produce:
ST - 2.0511 - Female
ST - 2.0532 - Male
notes: Taxonomic and genetic tests are still in development, possibly the specimens produced belong to the species denomination *S. stenops* based on the corresponding anatomical characteristics but the genetic results have not been conclusive with the comparison of the material of *S. ungulatus*, *S. sulcatus* and *S. stenops*, a new nomenclature is considered.

Version 1.0 samples made between 1986 and 1988 failed in the production process, samples were destroyed or archived. Version 2.0 has shown considerable acceptance of the growth acceleration enzymes, generating complete adult specimens in a period of 4 months with larger sizes of 19ft in height and 40ft in length compared to the fossil material discovered.

Eurypoda/Ankylosauria
Euoplocephalus tutus.
Current genetic version to produce:
EU - 1.017 - Female
notes: Mixture of genetic code produced accepted for its cloning stage until its 40% percent coding. viable specimens not yet developed. Pending Information.

Eurypoda/Ankylosauria
Ankylosaurus magnivetris.
Current genetic version to produce:
AN - 1.0624 - Male
AN - 1.0638 - Male
notes: Current production genetic code of tests only corresponding to the production of male specimens. Full approval for the production of 100% of the genome mixture and approved permission for the production of embryos of the same version corresponding to females. Pending information.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

ORNITISCHIA **GENUS PRODUCED:** 12

Cerapoda - Ornithopoda :

Igunodontia/Hadrosauroidea
Hadrosaurus foulkii.
Current genetic version to produce:
HA - 1.017 - Female
notes: Taxonomic and genetic tests are still in development, New batch in test, only two of the 5 developed have managed to reach maturity, the remaining specimens have not managed to survive a period of two months. Possible genetic pathology in the developed version. Pending information.

Igunodontia/Hadrosauroidea
Maiasaura peeblesorum.
Current genetic version to produce:
MA - 1.0522 - Female
MA - 1.0530 - Female
notes: Version developed approved for exclusive ethological study. Adult specimens have shown a complex gregarious relationship never seen in other relatives. In genetic areas they show slight dysmorphisms not recorded in the fossil material, possible contemplation of the development of new versions.

Igunodontia/Hadrosauroidea
Anatotitan copei.
Current genetic version to produce:
AT - 1.0822 - Female
AT - 1.0830 - Female
AT - 1.0832 - Male
notes: The genetic code analysis has shown a compatibility of 97% percent with the fossil genetic samples of *Edmontosaurus regalis*, showing only few generally temporal differences that also apply to the fossil material of *A. copei*. Possible taxonomic reconsideration to a possible species more advanced than *Edmontosaurus spp*. Genetic studies still in development.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

ORNITISCHIA **GENUS PRODUCED:** 12

Cerapoda - Ornithopoda :

Igunodontia/Hadrosauroidea
Parasaurolophus sp.
Current genetic version to produce:
PA - 2.065 - Female
notes: First successful sample for production. Versions 1.0 never finished coding, samples in order of archiving or destruction. Production of a single sample for an exclusive production batch of females corresponding to this version, no male sample developed. Developed specimens show certain anatomical malformations in comparison to the resulting samples of *P. walkeri*, genetic analyzes also show a certain difference of at least 10 % percent of *P. walkeri* material but 5% percent close to fossil material from *Parasaurolophus* specimens from Utah. Possible relationship with the categorized malformations but not yet conclusive. Possible reconsideration of the new nomenclature of the taxon to *Parasaurolophus cyrtocristatus*. Pending information.

Igunodontia/Hadrosauroidea
Parasaurolophus walkeri.
Current genetic version to produce:
PA - 3.011 - Female
PA - 3.018 - Female
PA - 3.024 - Female
PA - 3.032 - Male
notes: Third version developed successfully. Version developed in conjunction with 2.0 for a new method of genetic and taxonomic comparison of raw materials for production to conclusive fossil material. Genetic sample 98% conclusive to fossil material of *P. walkeri* from Alberta, taxon comparative successful. The animals do not show major characteristic malformations. Possible transfer to successful base sample. Pending information.

Igunodontia/Hadrosauroidea
Corythosaurus casuarius.
Current genetic version to produce:
CO - 3.0911 - Female
CO - 3.0928 - Male
notes: Production samples in the experimental phase showed slight inconsistencies in the 97% percent complete code material and its sequence filling complements. No considerable anatomical or genetic anomalies are shown. Approved to complete development and mass production code. Pending information.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

ORNITISCHIA **GENUS PRODUCED:** 12

Cerapoda - Marginocephalia :

Pachycephalosauria/Pachycephalosauridae
Pachycephalosaurus wyomingensis.
Current genetic version to produce:
PC - 1.0515 - Female
PC - 1.0524 - Male
PC - 1.0530 - Male
notes: No updates in the genetic production batch. Pending information.

Ceratopsia/Neoceratopsia
Microceratops gobiensis.
Current genetic version to produce:
MI - 1.0210 - Female
MI - 1.0227 - Female
MI - 1.0228 - Male
notes: One of the first samples accepted into mass production. Considerably fragmentary fossil material collected, current taxonomic debate. Genetic samples collected in the Dashuigou group in Inner Mongolia, used to generate the active sample, generate a certain genetic relationship with some elements collected in the same region belonging to neoceratopsids. Possible conclusion for the stability of the *Microceratops* genus.

Ceratopsia/Ceratopsoidea
Triceratops horridus.
Current genetic version to produce:
TC - 2.0611 - Female
TC - 2.0612 - Female
TC - 2.077 - Male
TC - 2.079 - Male
notes: Collected samples matched 98% percent with *T. horridus* material collected in Montana. Complete classification for taxonomic history. Male specimens showed a notable accelerated growth showing sizes superior to the fossil material and considerably larger than the females produced, certain malformations possibly caused by the enzymes for the acceleration of growth are also notable exclusively in males. Possible reconsideration of a new exclusive genetic study in male specimens. Pending information. The assets of the 1.0 version will result no viables to keep alive for corrupt fragmentary genome. specimens only survive three months.

GEN

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

ORNITISCHIA **GENUS PRODUCED:** 12

Cerapoda - Marginocephalia :

Ceratopsia/Ceratopsoidea
Pachyrhinosaurus canadensis.
Current genetic version to produce:
PRN - 1.09 - Female
notes: New secuence code sample aproved to coming production. Raw genetic material matched with 91% percent to fossil material from Alberta. No specimens produced until 40% percent on total gene completion.

VIABLE DINOSAURS /ACTIVE MASS PRODUCTION

The dates correspond to the first asset/batch produced

VERSION 1.0

Velociraptor (1986)	100%COMPLETE
Microceratops (1986)	100%COMPLETE
Brachiosaurus (1986)	100%COMPLETE
Tyrannosaurus (1987)	100%COMPLETE
Gallimimus (1987)	100%COMPLETE
Pachycephalosaurus (1988)	100%COMPLETE
Baryonyx (1989)	100%COMPLETE
Carnotaurus(1990)	100%COMPLETE
Anatotitan (1991)	100%COMPLETE
Dilophosaurus (1991)	100%COMPLETE

VERSION 2.0

Triceratops (1986)	100% COMPLETE
Parasaurolophus (1989)	100% COMPLETE
Stegosaurus (1989)	100%COMPLETE
Compsognathus (1991)	100%COMPLETE
Mamenchisaurus (1992)	100%COMPLETE

VERSION 3.0

Parasaurolophus (1990)	100% COMPLETE

The assets/dinosaurs corresponding to versions 2.0 and 3.0 in relation to their first versions.Samples 1.0 have been archived or destroyed for not generating any coding or production success within the first to the last stage of genetic development of corresponding embryos. Files of failed and successful genetic codes in the papers stored in the Embryonics Administration archive.

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

VIABLE DINOSAURS /CONTROLLED - EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION

The dates correspond to the first asset/batch produced

VERSION 1.0

Apatosaurus (1987)	57% COMPLETE
Maiasaura (1987)	50%COMPLETE
Hadrosaurus (1990)	47%COMPLETE
Herrerasaurus (1990)	60%COMPLETE
Segisaurus (1991)	48%COMPLETE
Metriacanthosaurus (1991)	71%COMPLETE
Ankylosaurus(1992)	91%COMPLETE
Suchomimus (1993)	75%COMPLETE

VERSION 2.0

Proceratosaurus (1991)	46%COMPLETE
Velociraptor (1992)	57% COMPLETE

VERSION 3.0

Corythosaurus (1989)	97%COMPLETE

Viable producing embryos for the development of living assets from 40% of the complemented genome. Only exclusive production for ethological tests, environmental adaptation, acceptance of genetic complements, viability within the project, extra taxonomic studies. The genome is not completed for mass production until acceptable evidence is obtained. Incomplete genomes tend to eventually cause genetic instability problems greater than assets with complete genomes. Inestabilities still appears on 100% of genome production. Genetics studies still in development.

INACTIVE DINOSAURS /NO COMPLETE FOR PRODUCTION

The dates correspond to the start of production fot the DNA genome secuence

VERSION 1.0

Allosaurus (1993)	12% COMPLETE
Euoplocephalus (1993)	9%COMPLETE
Pachyrhinosaurus (1993)	8%COMPLETE

Embryos applicable for both controlled and mass production from 40% to 100% percent of the complemented genome. Pending information on code viability.

RAW MATERIAL /DNA SAMPLES

ONLY NEW RECOLLECTED SAMPLE. NOT LISTED. PENDING UPDATE APPROBATION TO START EXTRACTION OF DNA

Lesothosaurus..
Psittacosaurus..
Iguanodon...
Diplodocus...
Muttaburrasaurus...
Styracosaurus...
Spinosaurus...
Ceratosaurus...

TOTAL NUMBER OF VIABLE DINOSAUR GENUS: 28

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

The general information are attached to the main orders of J. Hammond and the administrative control of International Genetic Technologies for the Jurassic Park project and other animal parks. All animal information are autonomous for the control of InGen Research Division for scientific and production purpouses.

PTEROSAURIA

RHAMPHORHYCHOIDEA — GENUS PRODUCED: 1

Dimorphodontidae:

Dimorphodon macronyx.

Current genetic version to produce:

DM - 1.030 - Female

notes: Raw material collected in the Blue Lias group, assigned directly to *D. macronyx*, for production use samples has been shown to be quite fragmentary. Several of the genome sequences with the complements carried out have been insufficient for the acceptable percentage of embryo production. Current maximum percentage of the last encryption has been 38% percent with several locks. New analyzes pending until new raw material collection.

PTERODACTYLOIDEA — GENUS PRODUCED: 1

Pteranodontia/Pteranodontoidea:

Pteranodon sternbergi.

Current genetic version to produce:

PT - 1.0510 - Female

PT - 1.0518 - Male

notes: Genetic tests on the raw material used have agreed that the genome of the fossil material corresponds to the genus *Pteranodon*, more than 98% of the genetic material extracted coincides with the comparative elements collected on Niorabra. considered type species for new InGen Research Division records. Denomination of the genus *Geosternbergia* for separation has been discarded, the name of the initial taxon is maintained.

Among ontogenic data, females have shown some convergence, between anatomical comparison of the fossil material, to the males corresponding to *P. longiceps*. Recent development tests have suggested that it is due to malformations due to hormonal increases caused by accelerated growth enzymes. Male specimens have been shown to have a correspondingly stable anatomy without considerable malformations.

GEN

2.1

ANIMALIA LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT ANIMAL BATCH DATE: 1986 - 1994

PTERODACTYLOIDEA

GENUS PRODUCED: 1

Pteranodontia/Pteranodontoidea:

Pteranodon sp.

Current genetic version to produce:

PT - 2.024 - Female

PT - 2.038 - Male

notes: Second version developed for group testing of taxa and feasibility of adaptation of species to their genetic complements for rapid production. Raw material used without first comparative analysis, cloning results closer to P. longiceps at 48% percent without determining taxonomic results. Fragmentary and corrupt raw material, use of genome amalgamation technique with other nearby taxa to make its coding viable. Taxa used for amalgamation corresponding to stored fragmentary material of *Cearadactylus sp*. and indeterminate Ornithocheiromorph collected in Brazil. Extreme physical malformations in conclusive results. Consideration of destruction of samples and extermination of specimens.

VIABLE PTEROSAURS/ACTIVE MASS PRODUCTION

The dates correspond to the first asset/batch produced

VERSION 1.0

Pteranodon(1989)..100%COMPLETE

VIABLE PTEROSAURS/CONTROLLED - EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION

The dates correspond to the first asset/batch produced

VERSION 2.0

Pteranodon(1991)..52%COMPLETE

VIABLE INACTIVE PTEROSAURS/NO COMPLETE FOR PRODUCTION

The dates correspond to the start of production of DNA genome secuence

Dimorphodon(1993)...36%COMPLETE

RAW MATERIAL/DNA SAMPLES

ONLY NEW RECOLLECTED SAMPLE. NO LISTED. PENDING UPDATE APPROBATION TO START EXTRACTION OF DNA

RHAMPHORYNCHUS...
PTERODACTYLUS..
CEARADACTYLUS..
INDET. ORNITHOCHEIRID...

TOTAL NUMBER OF VIABLE PTEROSAUR GENUS: 2

2.2

PLANTAE LIVE FORMS

PRODUCTION OF DES-EXTINCT PLANTS BATCH DATE: 1990 - 1994

The general information are attached to the main orders of J. Hammond and the administrative control of International Genetic Technologies for the Jurassic Park project and other animal parks. All animal information are autonomous for the control of InGen Research Division for scientific and production purpouses.

EMBRYOPHYTA

MAGNOLIOPHYTA

GENUS PRODUCED: 1

Alimastales/Araceae:
Serenna veriformans.
Current genetic version to produce:
VE - 1.0120
notes: First botanical proyect of InGen Research Division**.** Genetic results have classified it as a primitive taxon related to araceous plants. Fossil material shows a similar morphology to the tropical species of *Alocasia sp*. and *Colocasia sp*. The stem has a high rate of calcium oxalate toxins greater than modern taxa. Not recorded if it is due to the genetic complement between nearby plants or primordial record not assigned to the fossil material.

VIABLE PLANTAE/ACTIVE MASS PRODUCTION

The dates correspond to the first asset/batch production

VERSION 1.0

Veriformans(1990)..100%COMPLETE

TOTAL NUMBER OF VIABLE PLANT GENUS: 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

The plant production will be now administrated by the botanical department of InGen Research Division. The import of no native botanic taxa or production of des-extinct plants will archive in the Site B botanical Farms compound. Pending information.

All data will strictly prohibited to deliberated share to others department or InGen division.
INGEN RESEARCH DIV. 1994.

2.3

ANIMAL TEMPLATE LEGEND

RECOVERED DATA ESTIMATE: MARCH 5th 1994

The command will follow the actual official and unofficial scientific denomination followed for the experts. New taxonomical classifications for the InGen Research Division will be show on the material. Material update will be always constant.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The entire physical appearance of the animals produced may undergo acceptance changes within manufacturing. The total number of those that have been approved will be shown. The updating of the animals will depend on the approval of new versions. The appearance of past or failed versions will be archived or destroyed according to the corresponding update order.

The number of embryonic samples on versions and variations does not correspond to the number of active animal population. Approved genetic samples are replicated and applied to production use. The use of material for the production of specimens is repeated.

ANIMAL TEMPLATE DENOMINATIONS LEGEND:

1. HEIGHT.
2. LENGHT.
3. WEIGHT.
4. BASIC TAXONOMIC CLASSIFICATION.
5. POPULATION.
6. NOTES.

The archive of production on the individual gene sequence record and its aproved or declined components process are registered on the respective GENETICS PRODUCTION MANUAL registry. No allowed to show on the Taxonomic Registry.

Exclusive permission for InGen Research Division - Scientific staff.

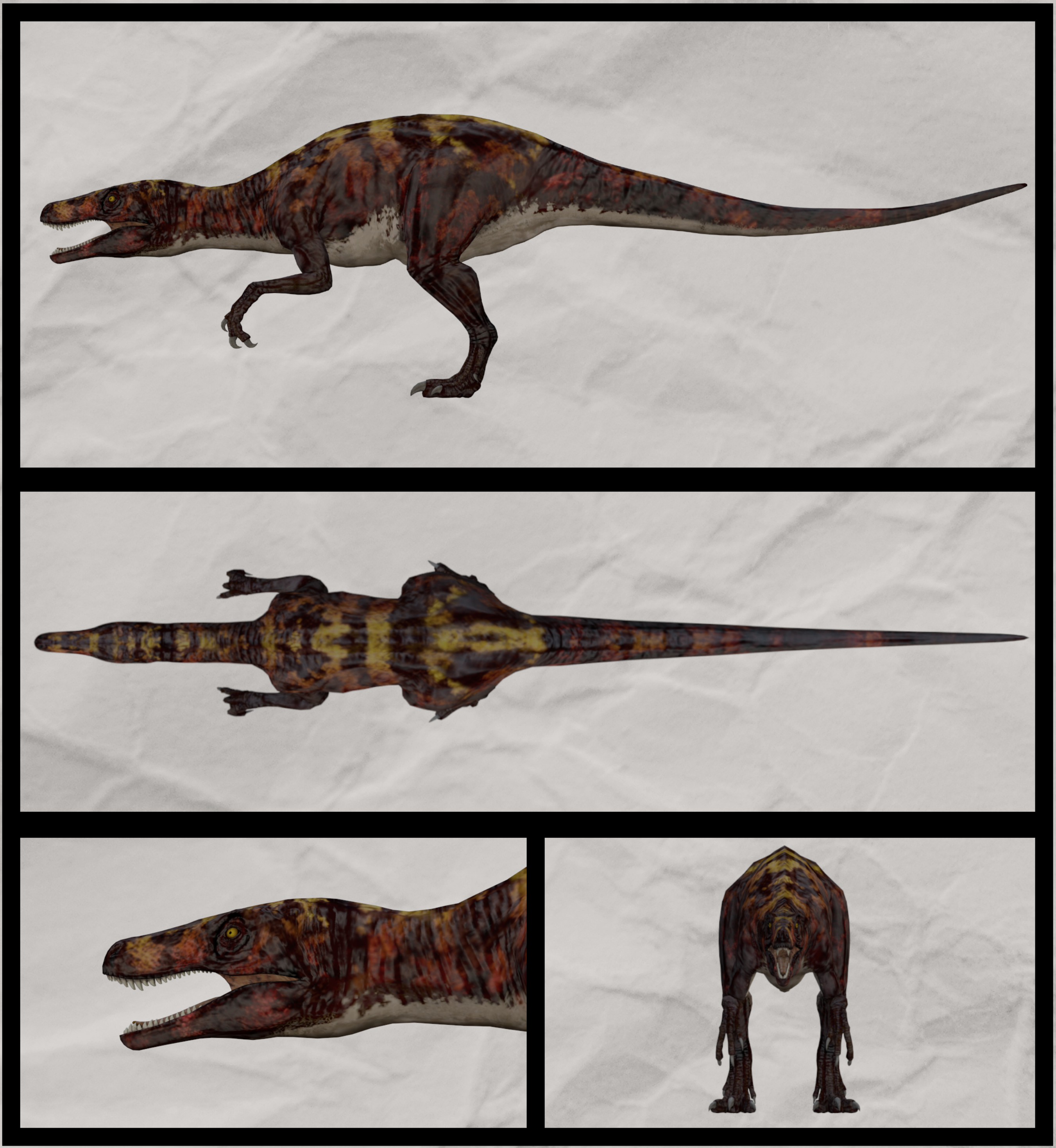
The template only shows the complete mature species, the ontogenical physical process appearence will only allowed in the breeding process archive.

Any anomaly during genetic production or development of maturity in the animal must be instantly notified to the supervisors of the Embryonics Administration or, failing that, to the full head of the corporation. Without exception.

Memorandums and complementary data will be taken into account in future records.

SITE:B CONTROLLED BREEDING PROGRAM CANCELLED

Herrerasaurus - HE 1.0135. **Female.**



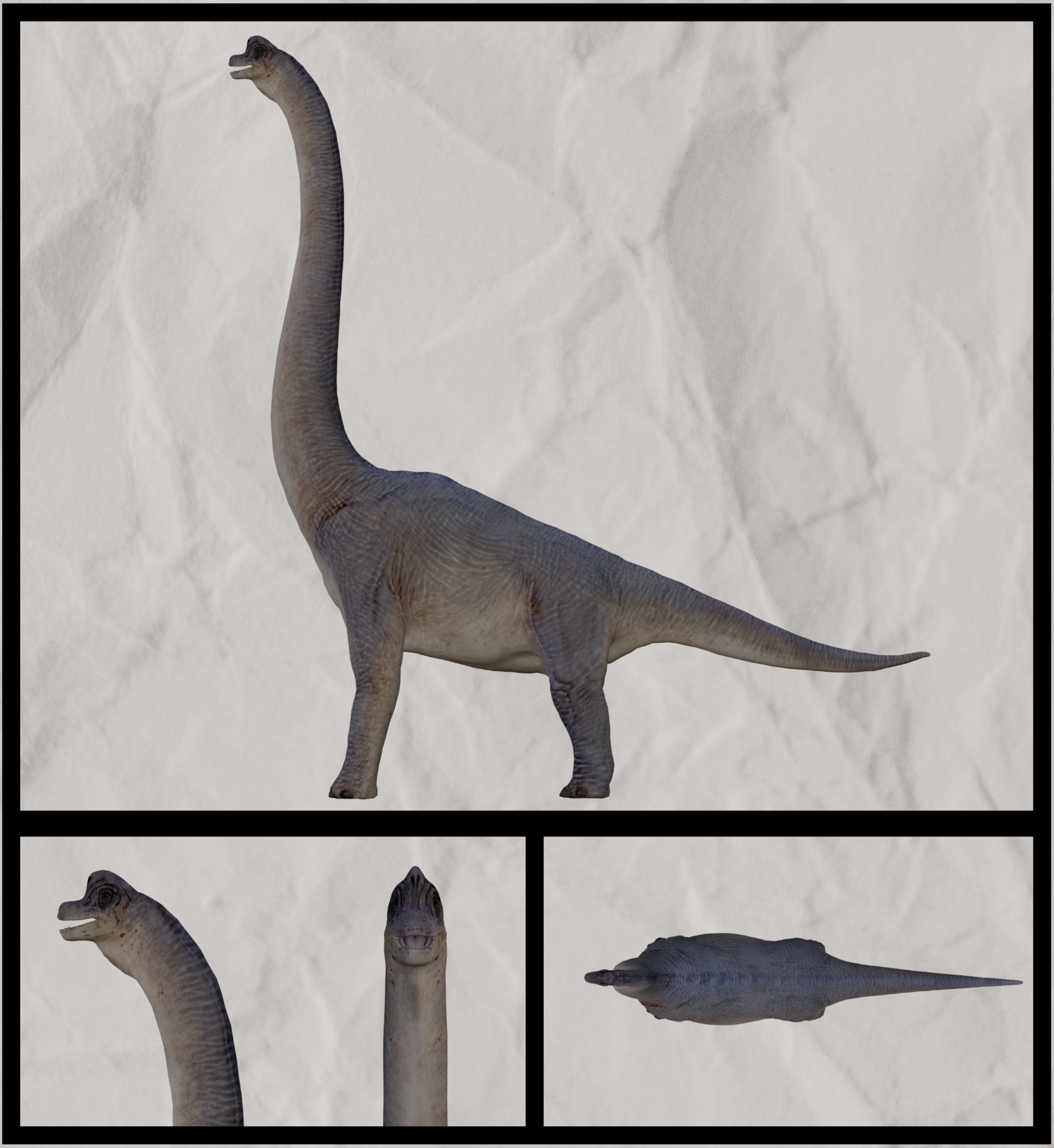
HEIGHT: 5 feet **LENGHT:** 18 feet **WEIGHT:** 770 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Eotheropoda/Herrerasauridae/Herrerasaurus/H.ischigualastensis*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 04 [CURRENT] 00

NOTES: All production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable embryos stored on Embryonics Administration Compound.
Viable assets production on hold **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Brachiosaurus - BA 1.034. **Female.**



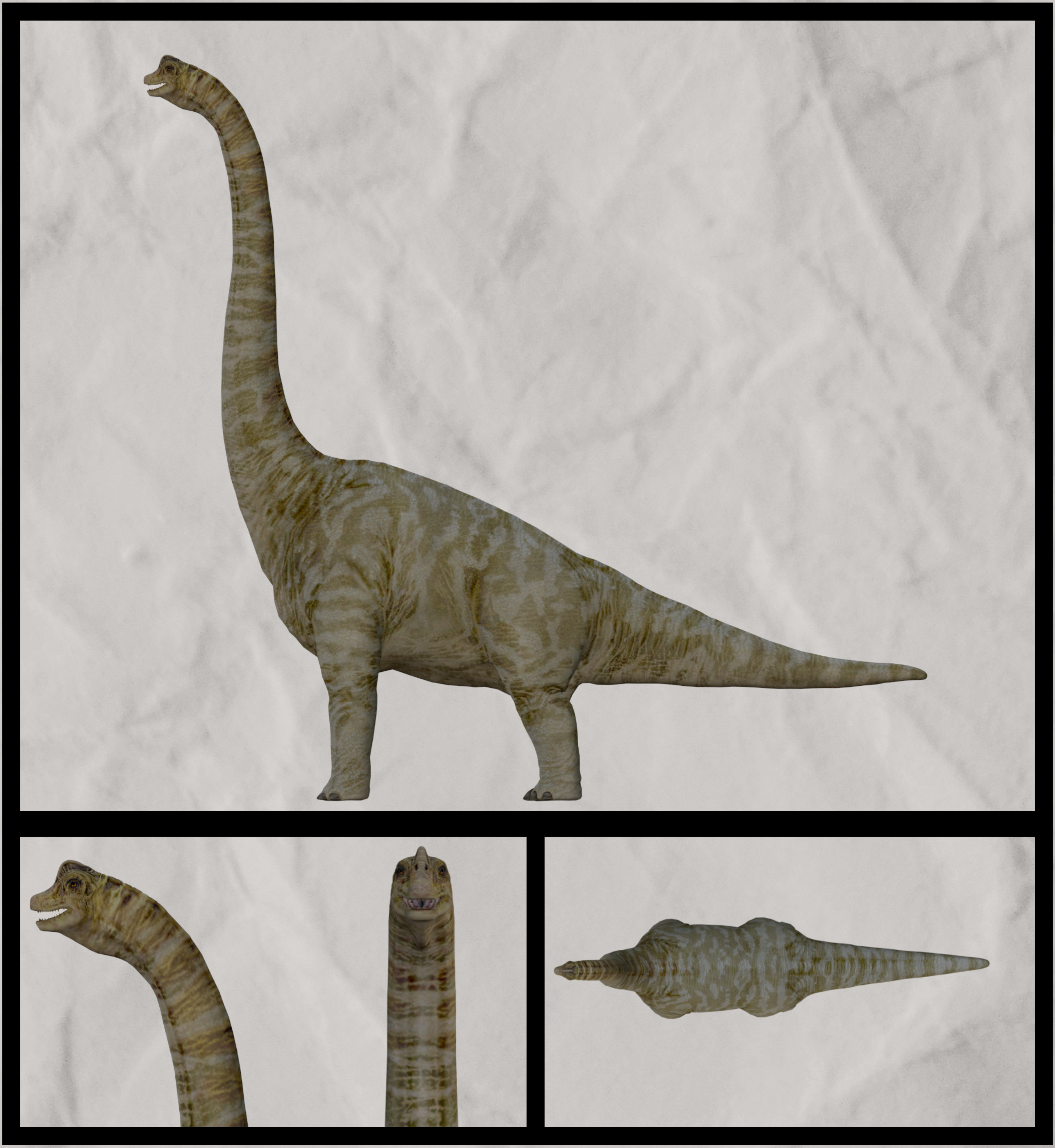
HEIGHT: 50 feet **LENGHT**: 73 feet **WEIGHT**: 35 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Sauropodomorpha/Neosauropoda/Brachiosauridae/Brachiosaurus sp.*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 14 **[CURRENT]** 05

NOTES: Nine production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable SITE: B female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Brachiosaurus - BA 1.0223. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 50 feet **LENGHT:** 80 feet **WEIGHT:** 35 Tons

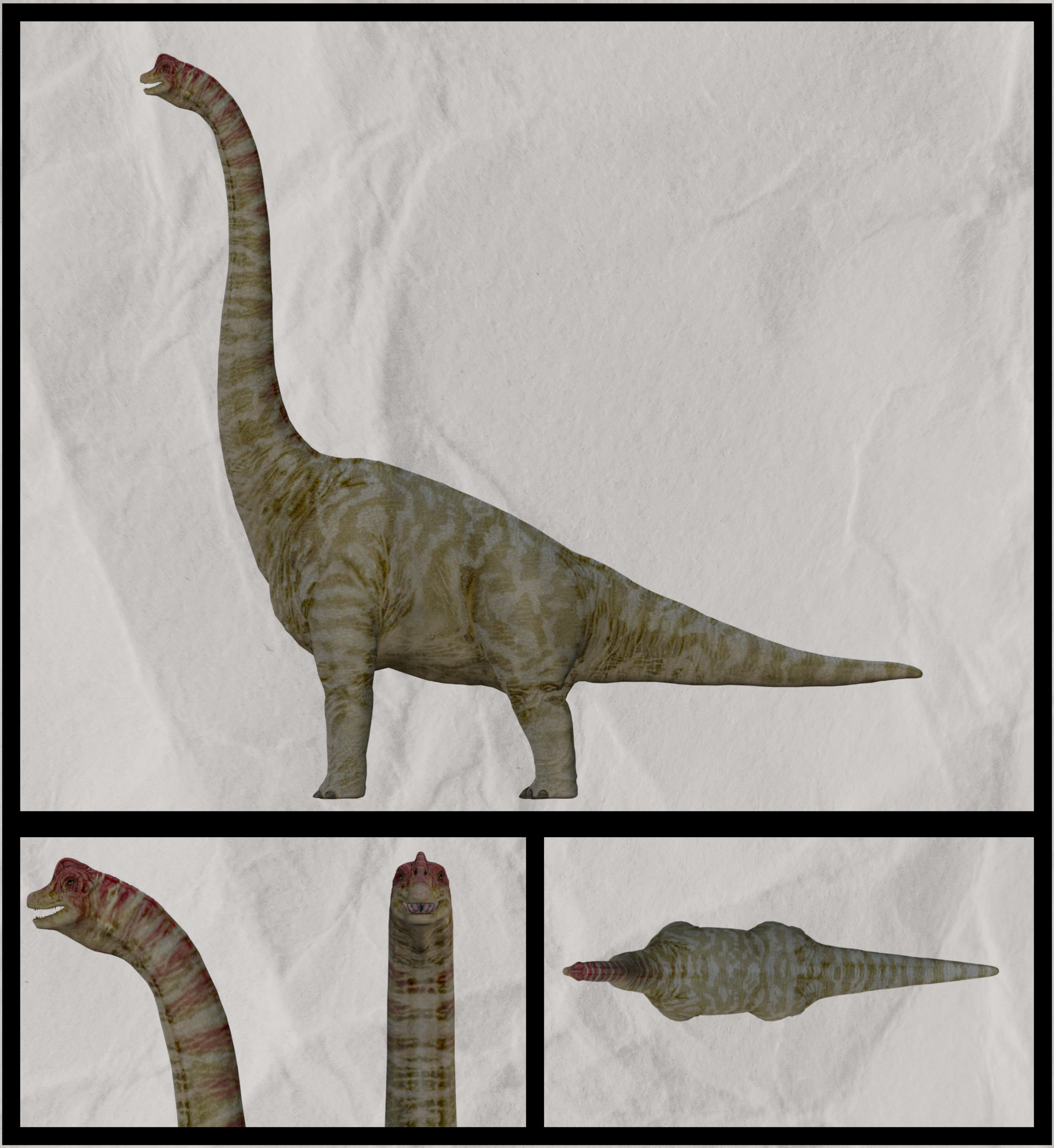
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Sauropodomorpha/Neosauropoda/Brachiosauridae/Brachiosaurus sp.*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: Young adults subordinate males. Current viable SITE: B Male assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Brachiosaurus - BA 1.0225. **Male.**



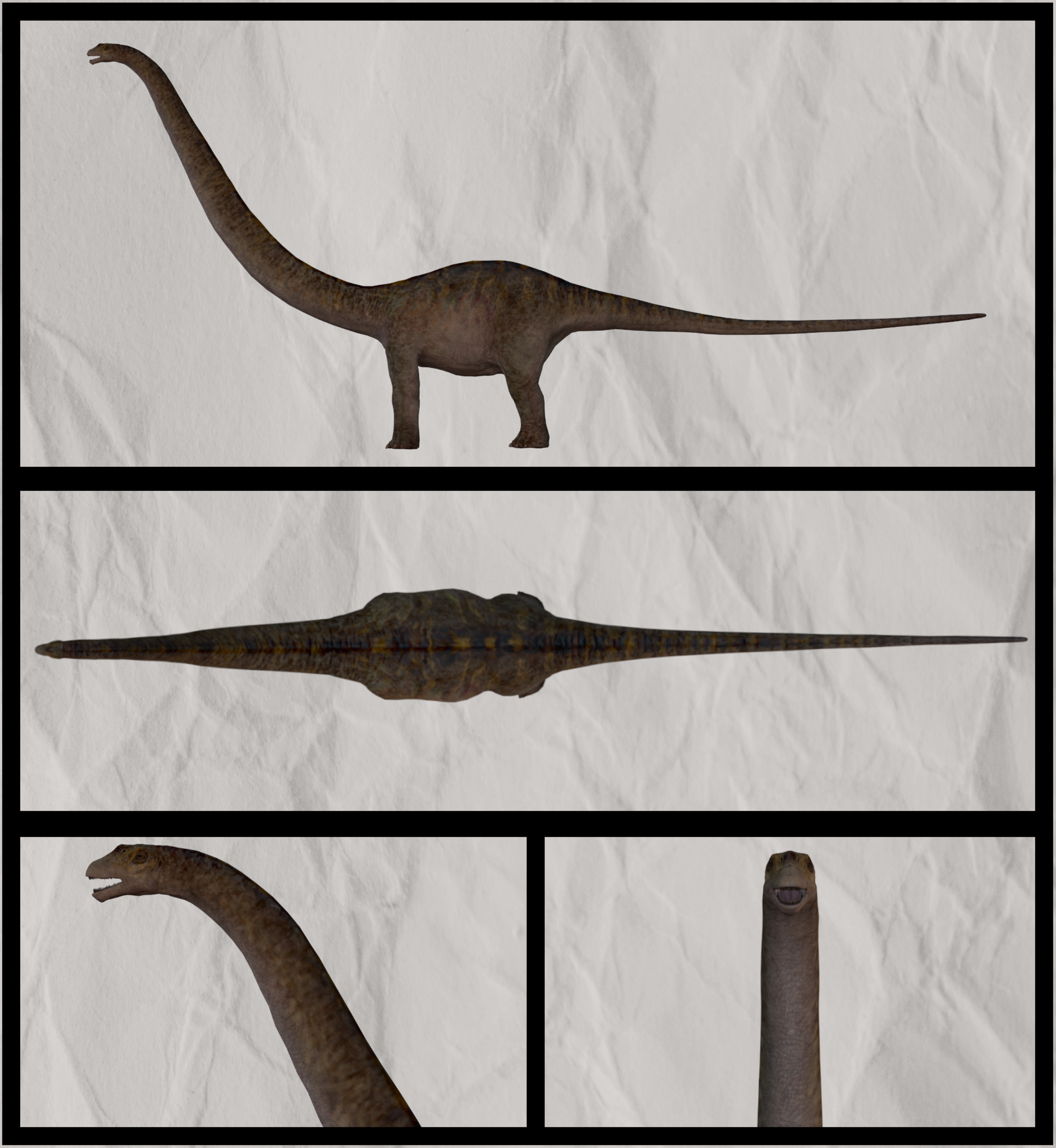
HEIGHT: 50 feet **LENGHT:** 80 feet **WEIGHT:** 38 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Sauropodomorpha/Neosauropoda/Brachiosauridae/Brachiosaurus sp.*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 02 [CURRENT] 02

NOTES: Dominant adult male, Acceleration growth enzymes duplicate hormonal functions generating mature males at a faster rate of time than the previous male variant. Current viable SITE: B Male assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Mamenchisaurus - MC 2.0314. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 53 feet **LENGHT:** 118 feet **WEIGHT:** 48 Tons

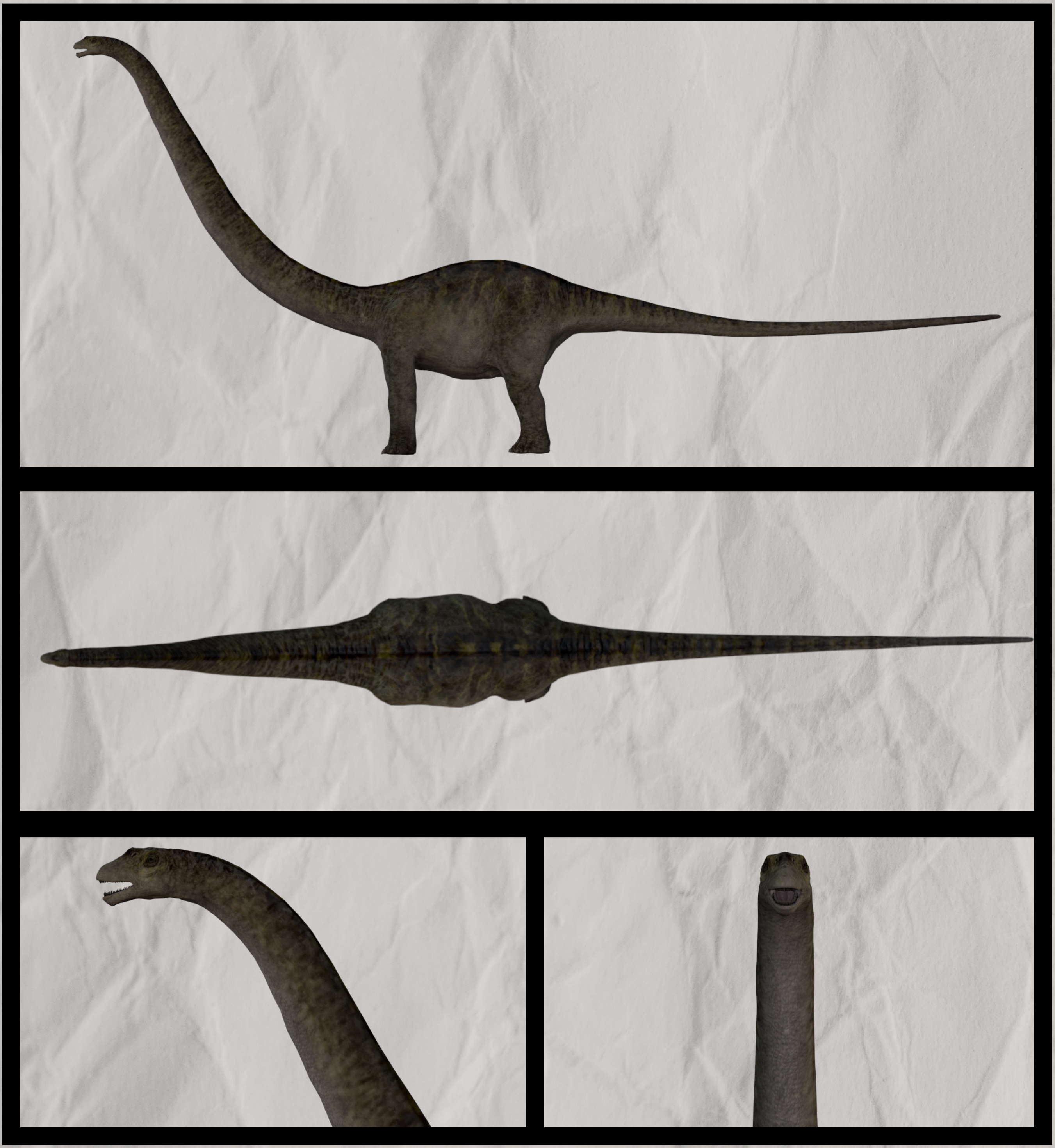
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Sauropodomorpha/Eusauropoda/Mamenchisauridae/M.sinocanadorum*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 02 **[CURRENT]** 02

NOTES: All Current viable SITE: B Female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Mamenchisaurus - MC 2.0104. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 53 feet **LENGHT**: 118 feet **WEIGHT**: 48 Tons

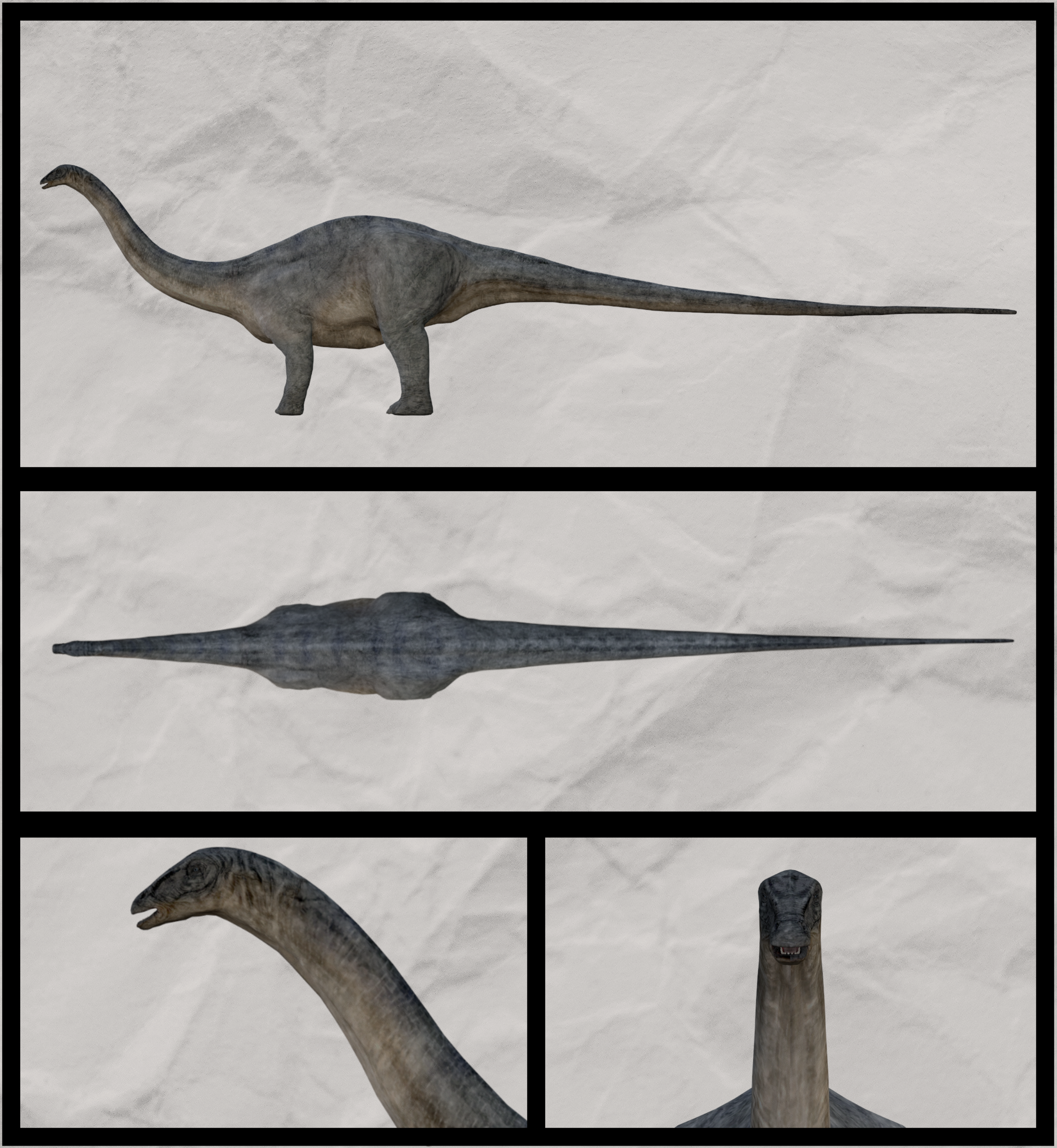
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Sauropodomorpha/Eusauropoda/Mamenchisauridae/M.sinocanadorum*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 02 **[CURRENT]** 02

NOTES: All Current viable SITE: B Male assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Apatosaurus - AP 1.0408 - 1.0203. **Female.**



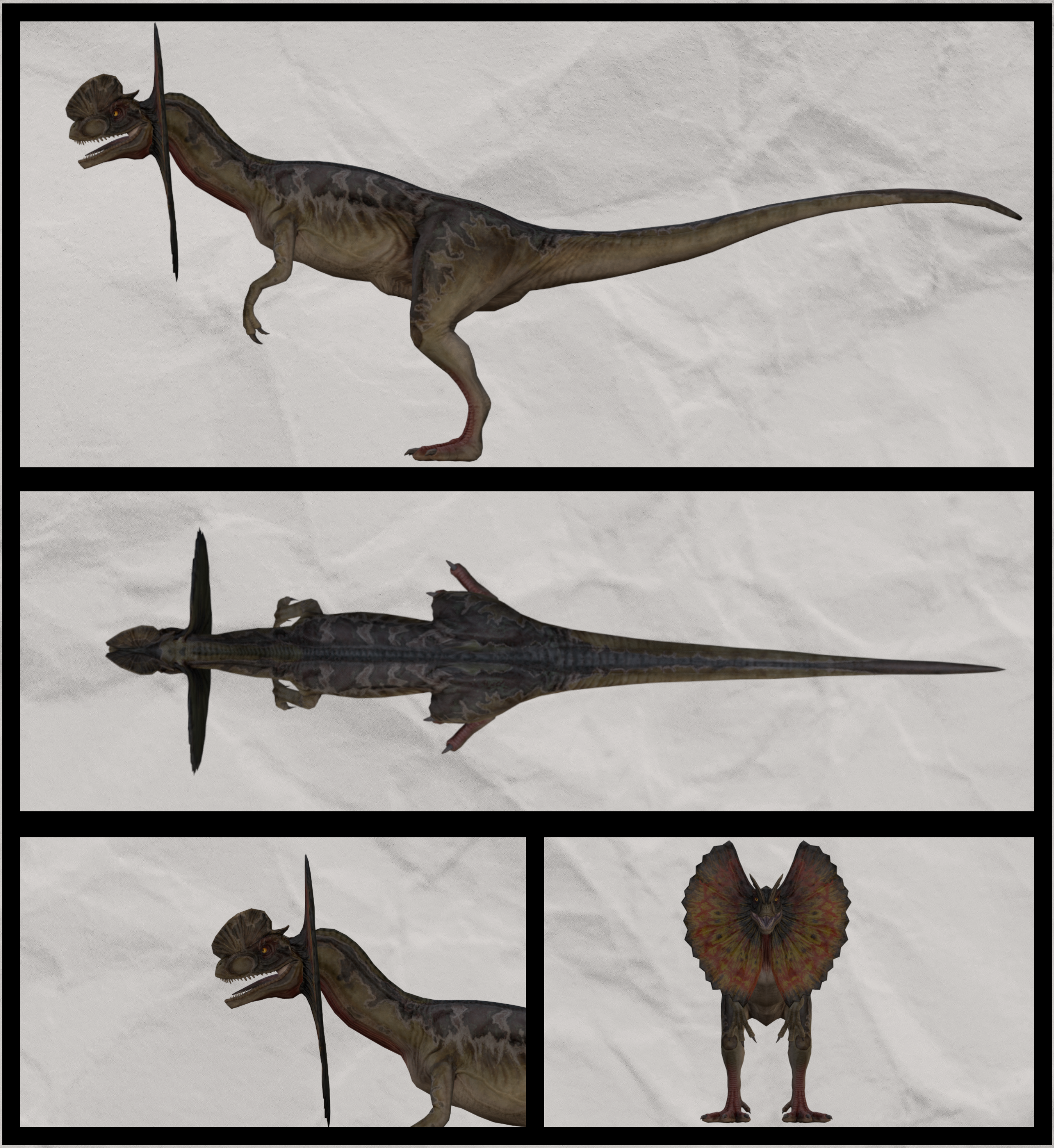
HEIGHT: 26 feet **LENGHT:** 89 feet **WEIGHT:** 24 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Sauropodomorpha/Neosauropoda/Diplodocidae/Apatosaurus sp.*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: All Current viable 1.04 variant show a favorable acceptance of the new pharmaceutical and nutritional patent tests for the adaptation of the species. Phenotypically it does not show much difference to the 1.02 variant. Next approval for mass production **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Dilophosaurus - DP 1.0122 - 1.0138. **Female.**



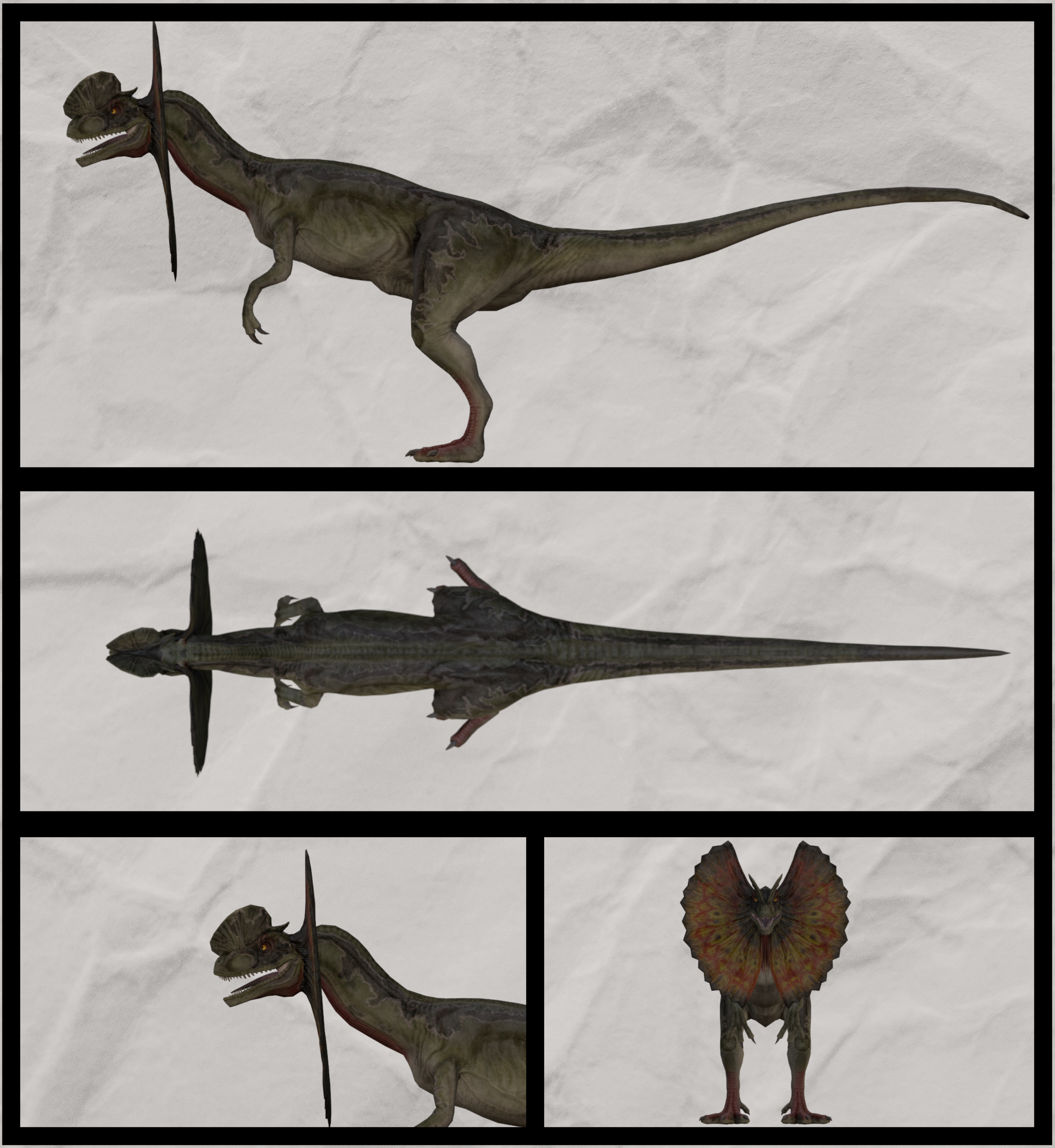
HEIGHT: 7 feet **LENGHT**: 20 feet **WEIGHT**: 881 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Neotheropoda/Coelophysoidea/Dilophosauridae/Dilophosaurus sp.*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 08 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: Five production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Mostly juveniles specimens and two mature specimens of the original batch were transported. No notorious phenotypical individualism in the production samples. Current viable SITE: B female assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Dilophosaurus - DP 1.0214. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 7 feet

LENGHT: 20 feet

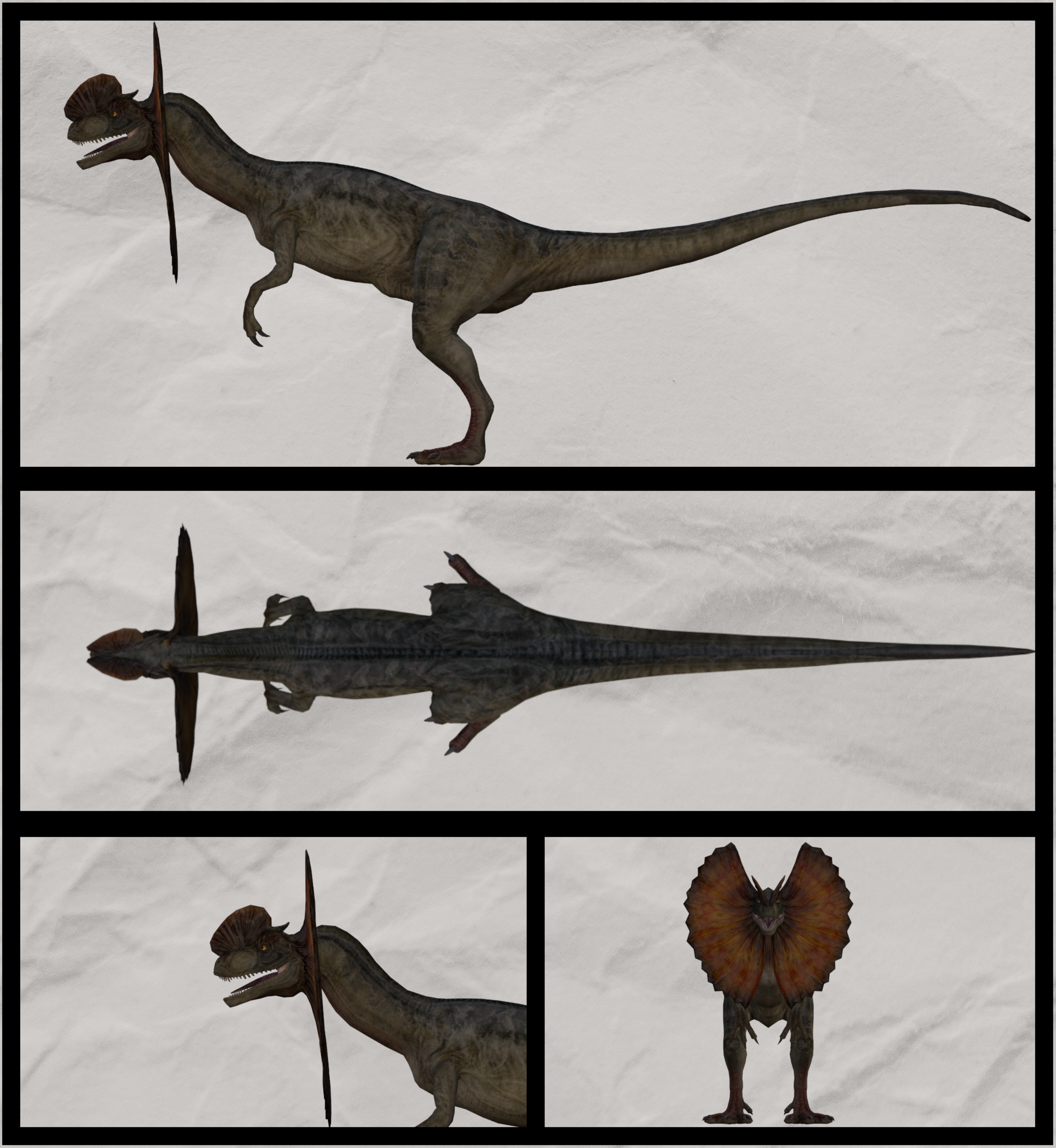
WEIGHT: 881 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Neotheropoda/Coelophysoidea/Dilophosauridae/Dilophosaurus sp.*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 06 [CURRENT] 06

NOTES: All viable 1.02 female batch assets show acceptance to the new patent for acceleration growth enzymes in a lesser degree increasing maturation of three years to one year. Slight phenotypical natural indivualism in this sample. Current viable SITE: B female assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Dilophosaurus - DP 1.0245. **Male.**



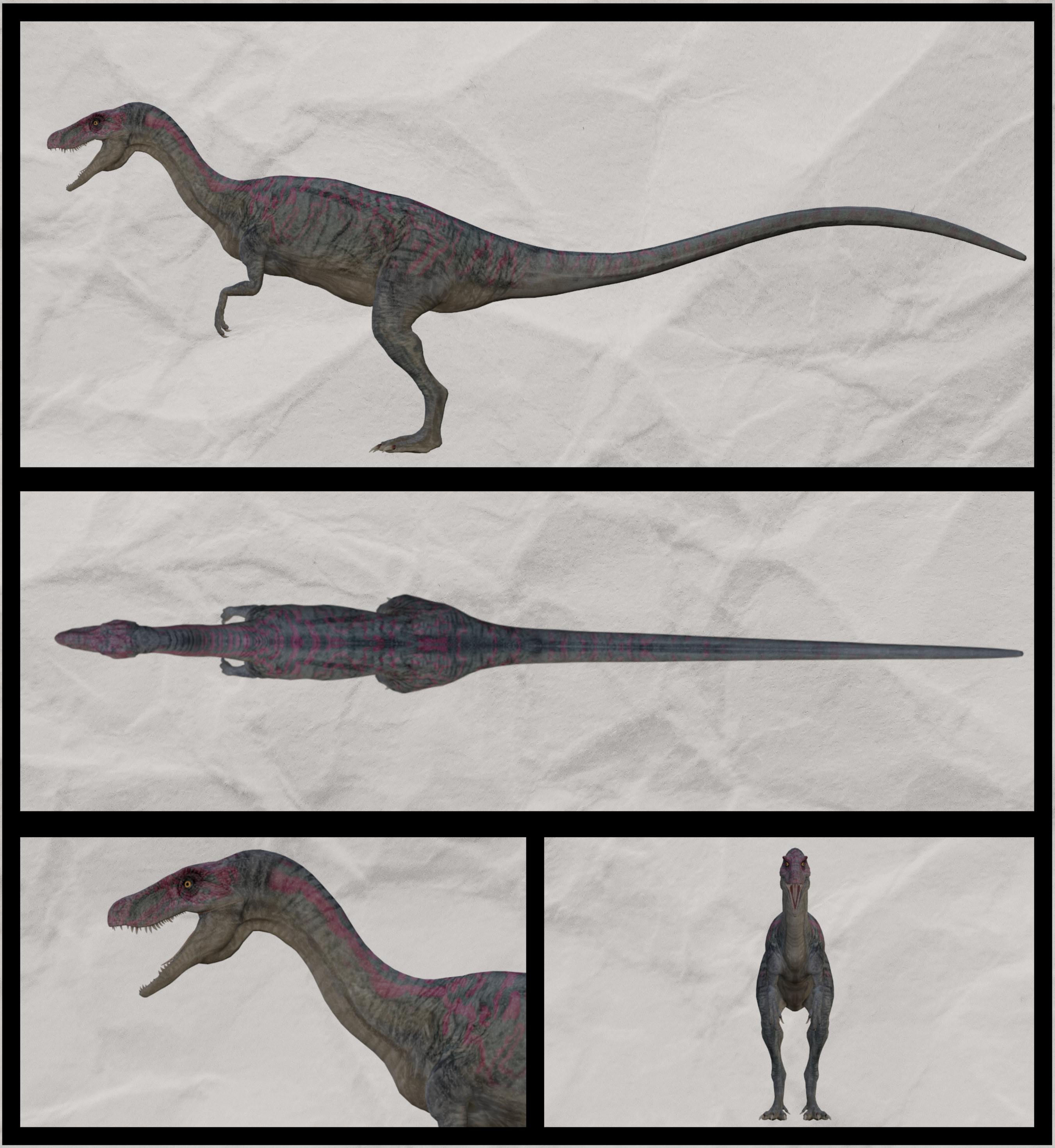
HEIGHT: 7 feet **LENGHT**: 20 feet **WEIGHT**: 881 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Neotheropoda/Coelophysoidea/Dilophosauridae/Dilophosaurus sp.*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: All viable 1.02 Male batch assets show acceptance to the new patent for acceleration growth enzymes in a lesser degree increasing maturation of three years to one year. Phenotypical natural dimorphims in this sample. Current viable SITE: B male assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Segisaurus - SG 1.0523 - 1.0728. **Female.**



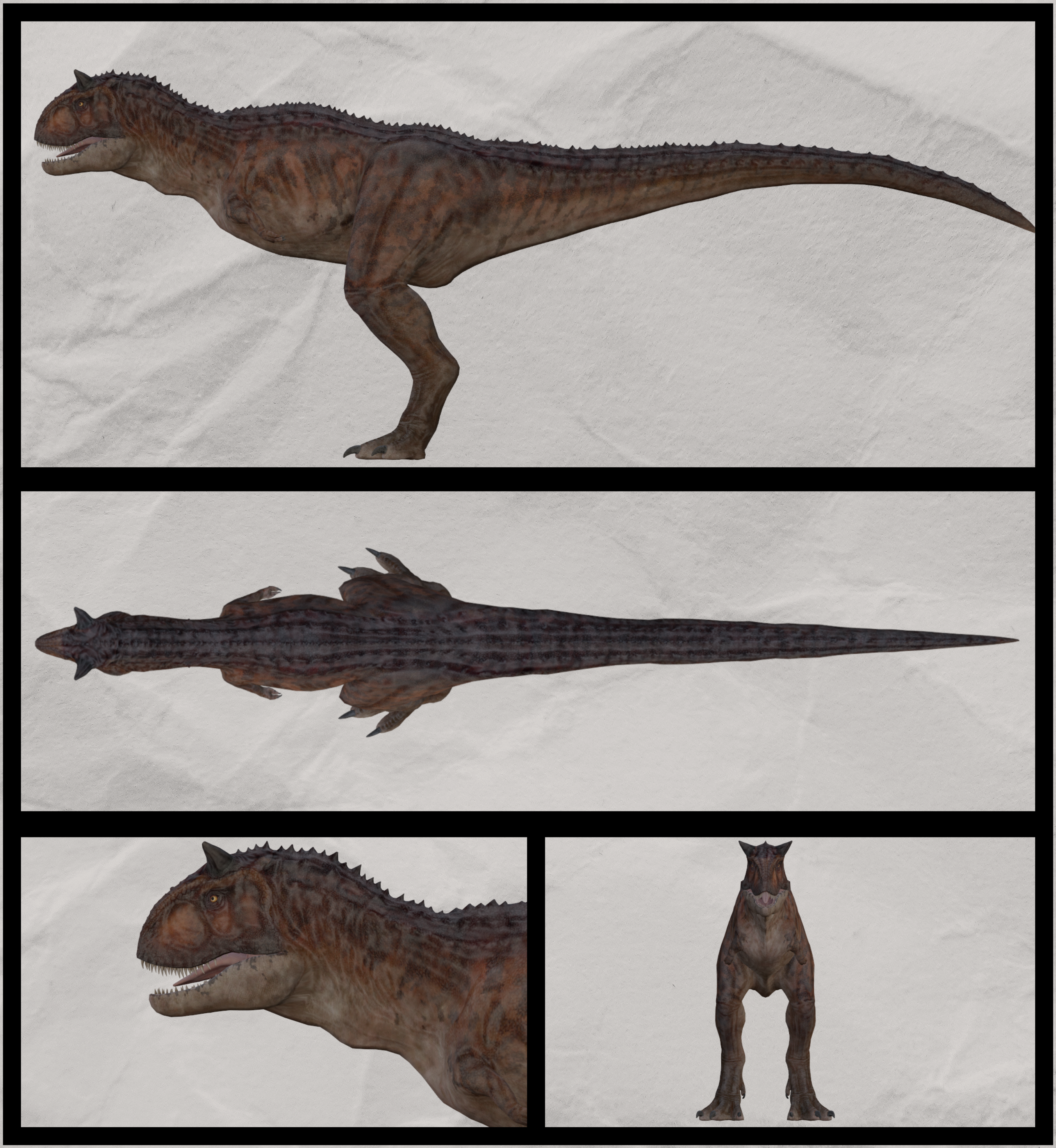
HEIGHT: 2.6 feet **LENGHT**: 5.9 feet **WEIGHT**: 38 Lbs.

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Neotheropoda/Coelophysoidea/Coelophysidae/ Segisaurus/ S. halli*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 08 [CURRENT] 00

NOTES: All production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. The assets transported on December 1992 only four managed to survive until April 1993 due to genetic anomalies and poor external adaptation. Virological pharmaceutical and growth enzymes patents for the 1.07 variant were not suitable. New version batch at the start of development. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Carnotaurus - CT 1.005 - 1.011. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 9.2 feet **LENGHT**: 33 feet **WEIGHT**: 2.1 Tons

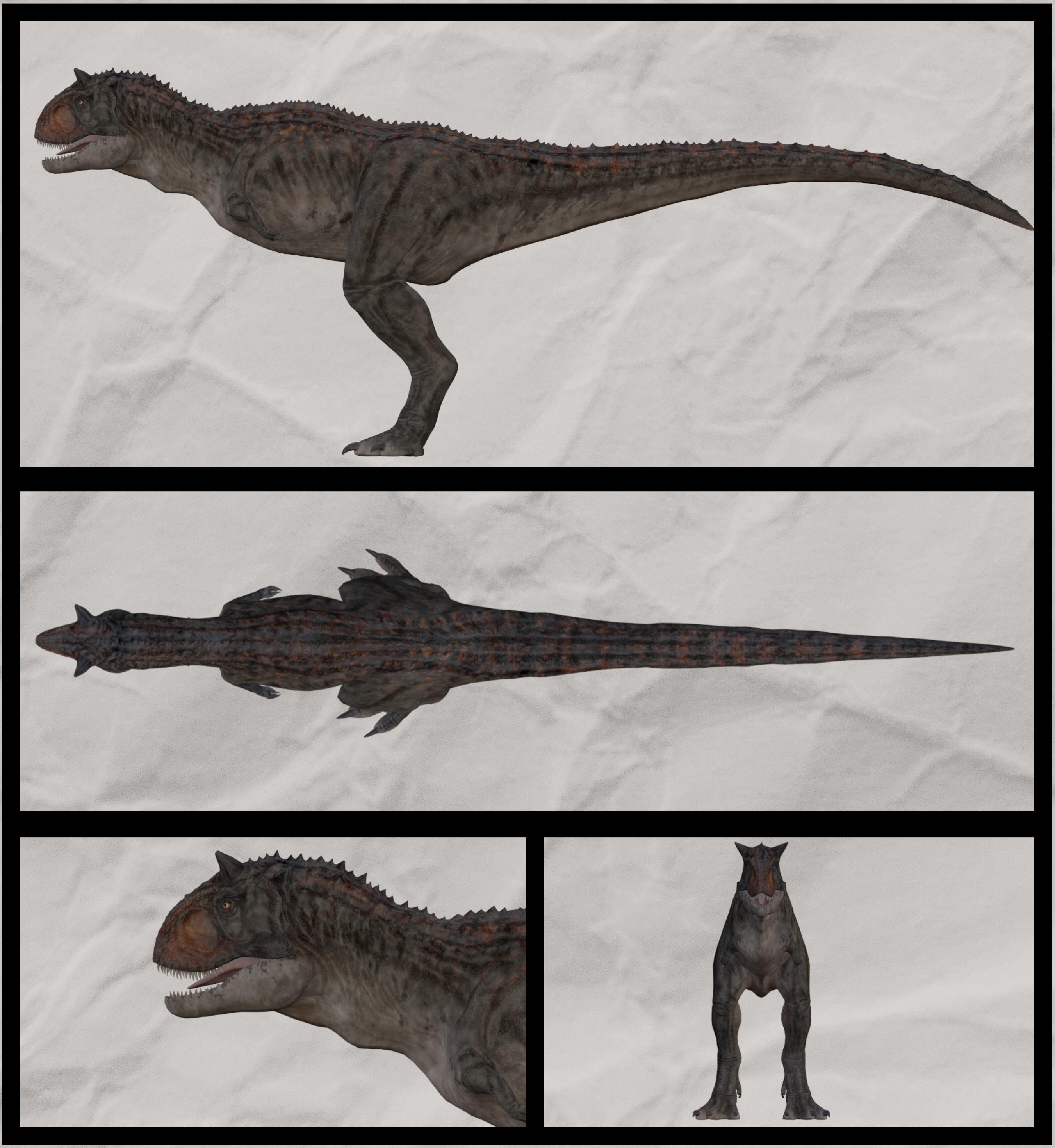
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Neotheropoda/Ceratosauria/Abelisauridae/Carnotaurus/C. sastrei*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 01

NOTES: Two viable assets of the original batch's production have died at the eight-month stage of its development.due to the contagion of a parasitic pathogen *Aspergillus*. Common veterinary treatments had no direct solution. Pathogen eliminated. Current viable SITE: B female assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Carnotaurus - CT 1.016. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 9.2 feet **LENGHT:** 33 feet **WEIGHT:** 2.1 Tons

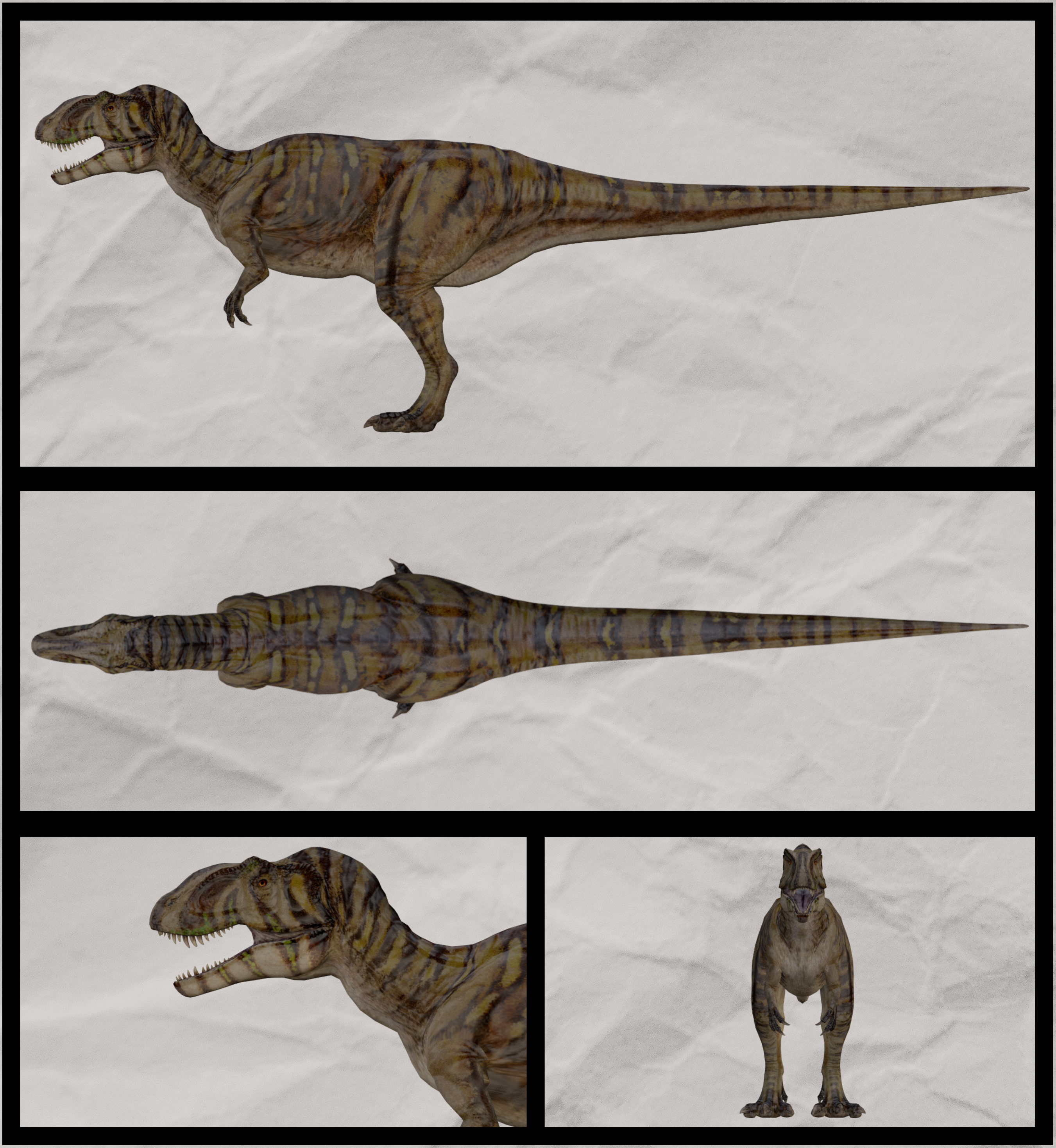
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Neotheropoda/Ceratosauria/Abelisauridae/Carnotaurus/C. sastrei*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 01 **[CURRENT]** 01

NOTES: Current viable SITE: B male assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Metriacanthosaurus - MT 1.025. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 7.5 feet **LENGHT:** 21 feet **WEIGHT:** 1.3 Tons

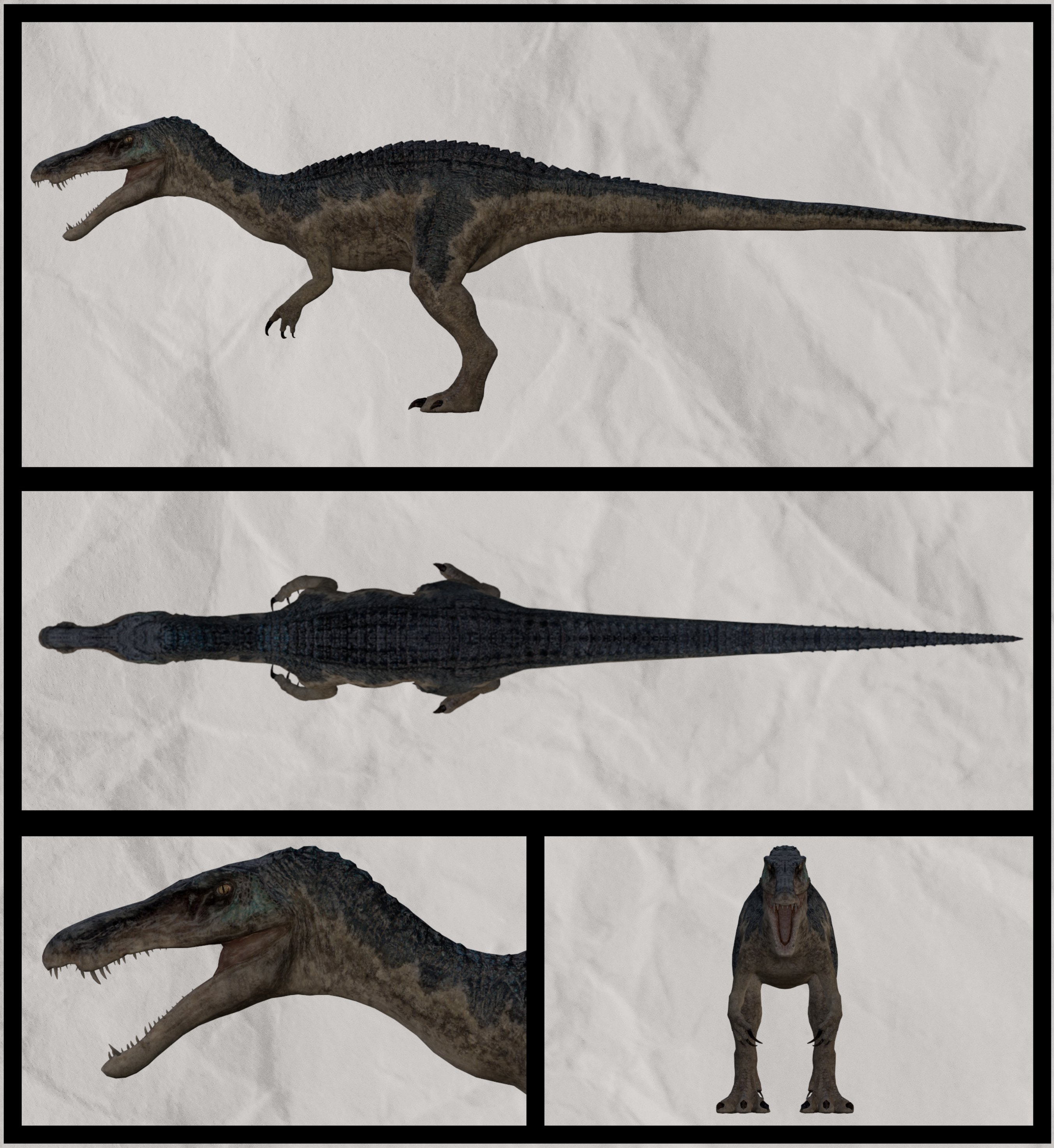
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Allosauridea/Metriacanthosauridae/M. parkeri*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 00

NOTES: All production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable embryos stored at the Embryonics administration Compound. Production of viable assets on hold. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Baryonyx - BN 1.0422 - 1.0439. **Female - Male.**



HEIGHT: 8.5 feet **LENGHT:** 30 feet **WEIGHT:** 1.8 Tons

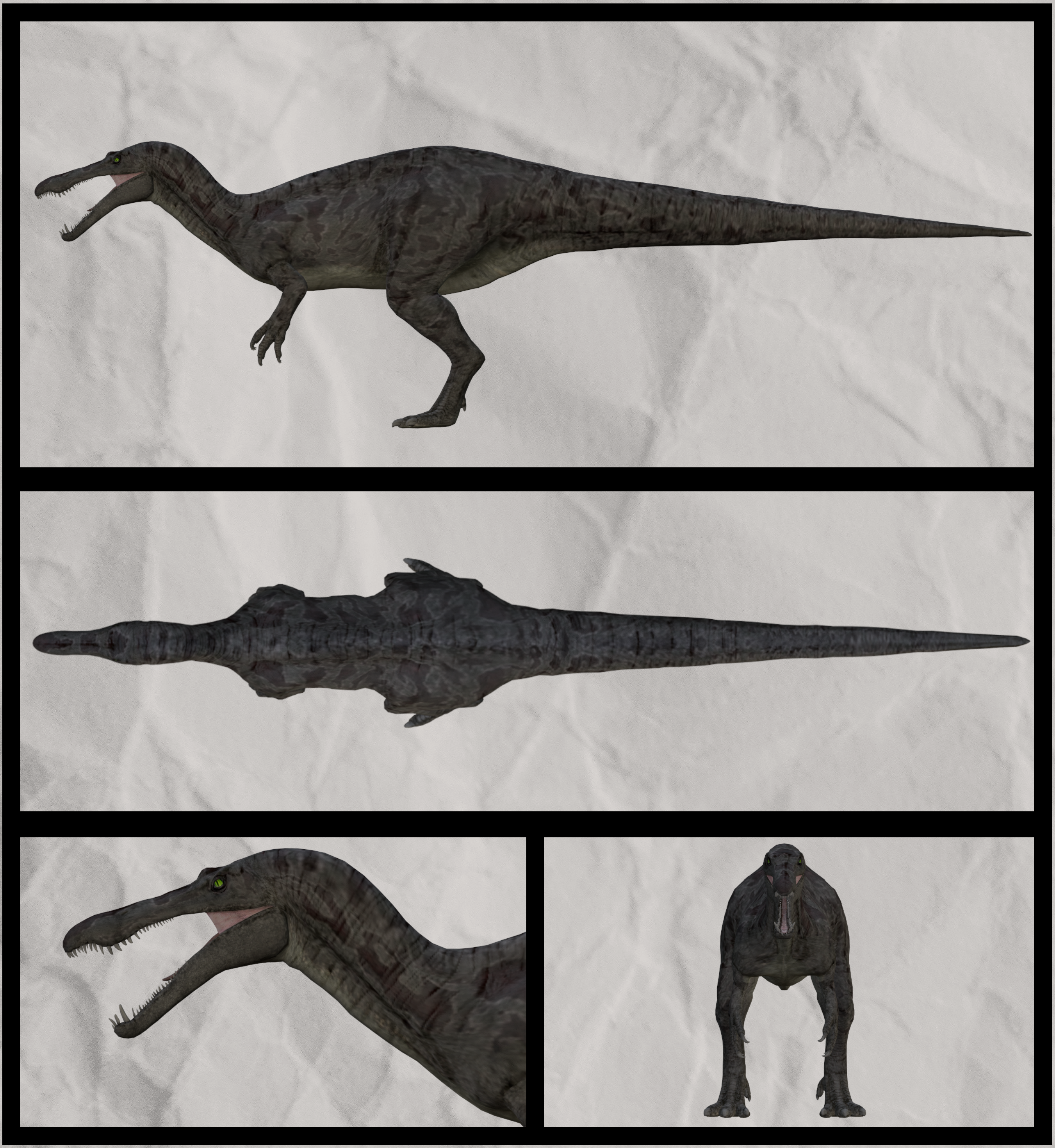
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Tetanurae/Megalosauridea/Spinosauridae/Baryonyx/ B. walkeri*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 07 [CURRENT] 05

NOTES: Two viable female assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Basic phenotypic sexual dimorphism differences unremarkable. Current viable assets of SITE: B awaiting approval for breeding program and standard ethological study.**[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Suchomimus - SU 1.0532 - 1.0535. **Female.**



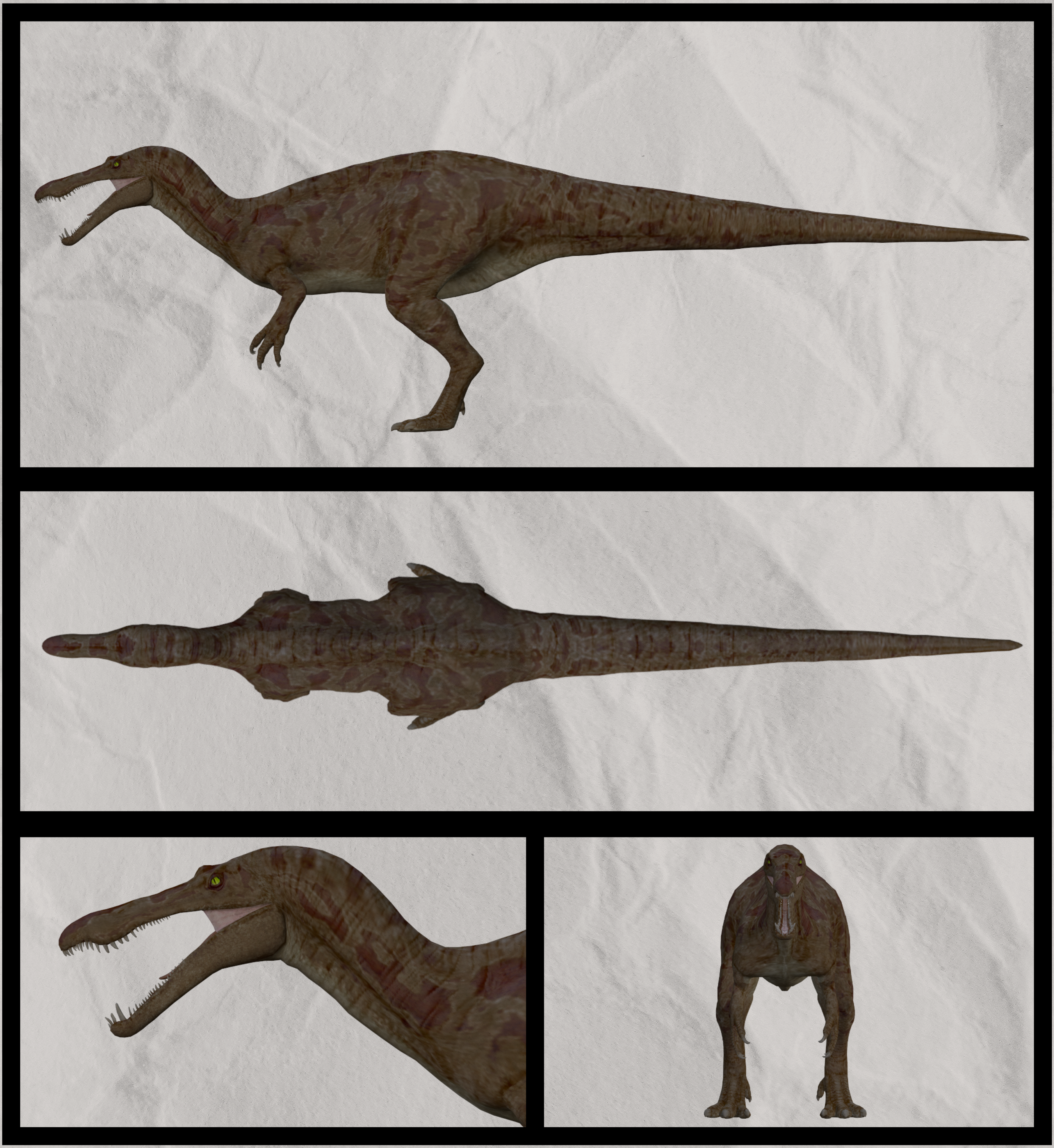
HEIGHT: 10 feet **LENGHT:** 38 feet **WEIGHT:** 3.8 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Tetanurae/Megalosauridea/Spinosauridae/Suchomimus/S. tenerensis*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: Assets isolated exclusively for future taxonomic and genetic studies. Positive reactivity with patent tests carried out, frequent territorial tendency. Current viable assets not approved for the breeding program. Ethological study in development.**[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Suchomimus - SU 1.0538. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 10 feet **LENGHT:** 38 feet **WEIGHT:** 3.8 Tons

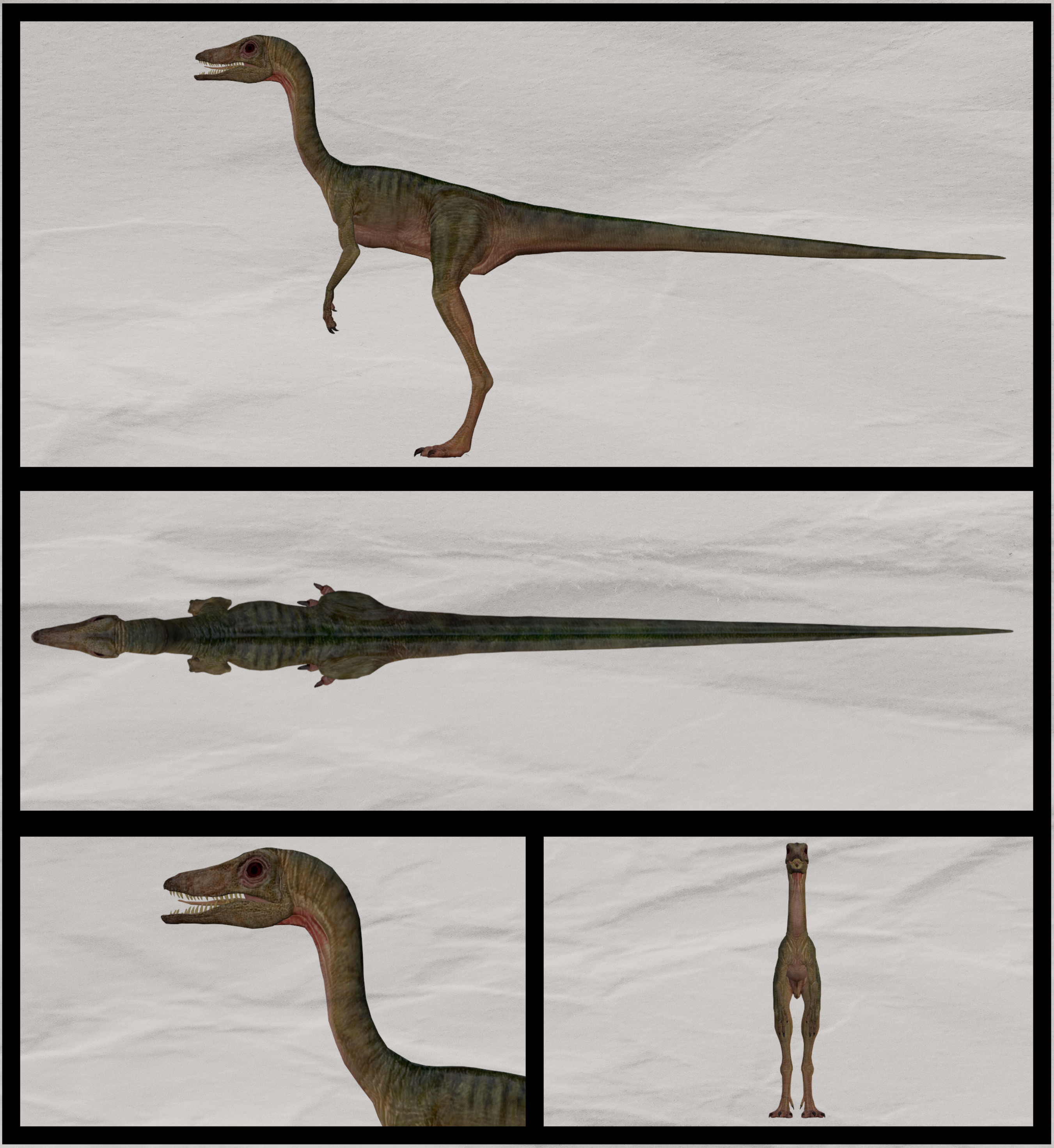
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Tetanurae/Megalosauridea/Spinosauridae/Suchomimus/S. tenerensis*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 02 [CURRENT] 02

NOTES: Assets isolated exclusively for future taxonomic and genetic studies. Positive reactivity with patent tests carried out, frequent territorial tendency. Current viable assets not approved for the breeding program. Ethological study in development.**[PENDING UPDATE]**.

GEN

Compsognathus - CS 2.050 - 2.062 - 2.065 - 2.068. **Female.**



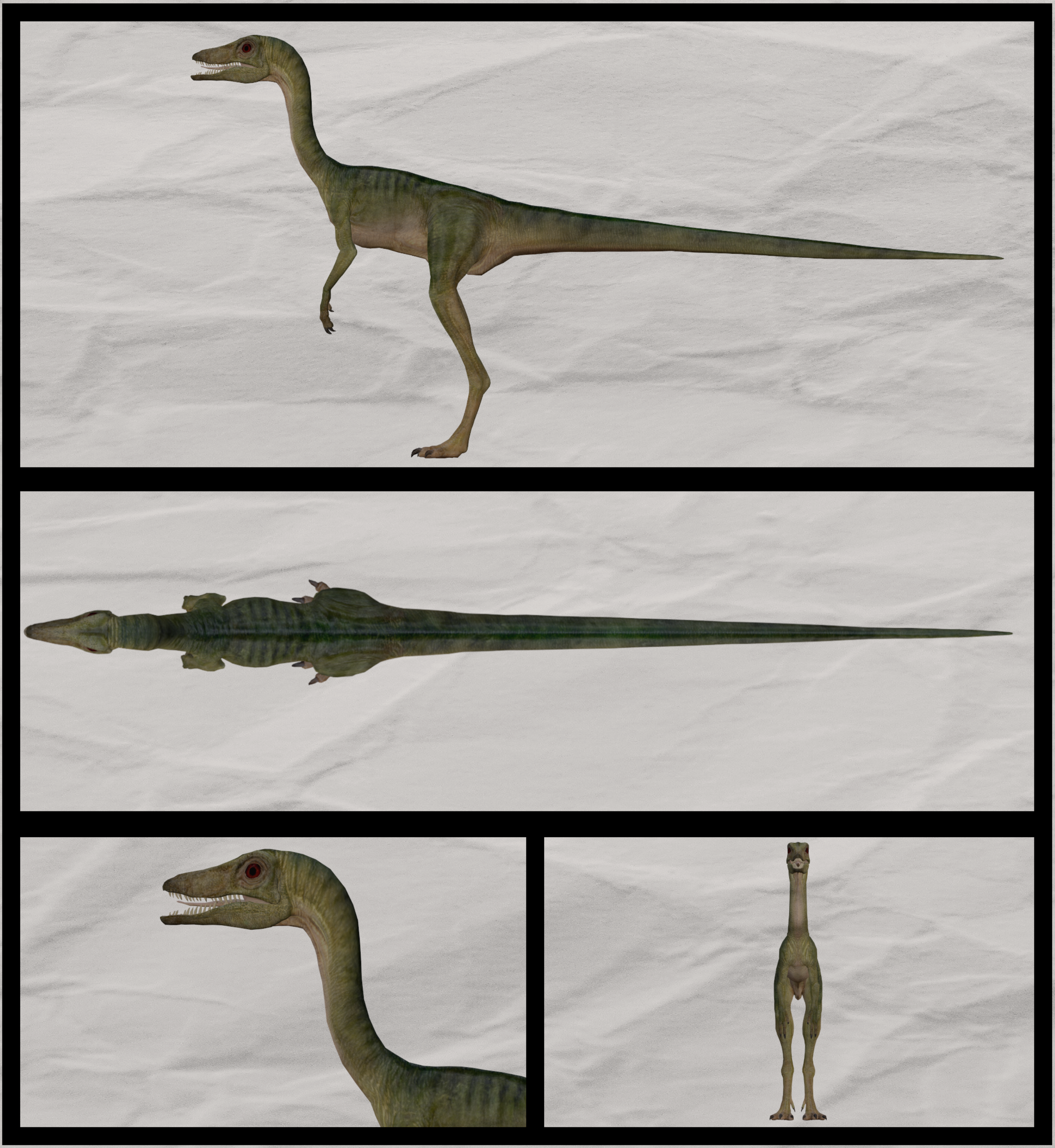
HEIGHT: 2 feet **LENGHT**: 5 feet **WEIGHT**: 8.8 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Coelurosauria/Compsognathidae/C. longipes*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 37 [CURRENT] 22

NOTES:Suspected escape of assets **[ASSIGNED TO THE GENERAL MEMORANDUM OF THE SPECIES CONTROL DEPARTMENT]** Last monitoring date 05/25/1993. Current controlled population. General confinement of the species in containment cages without exception. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Compsognathus - CS 2.078. **Male.**



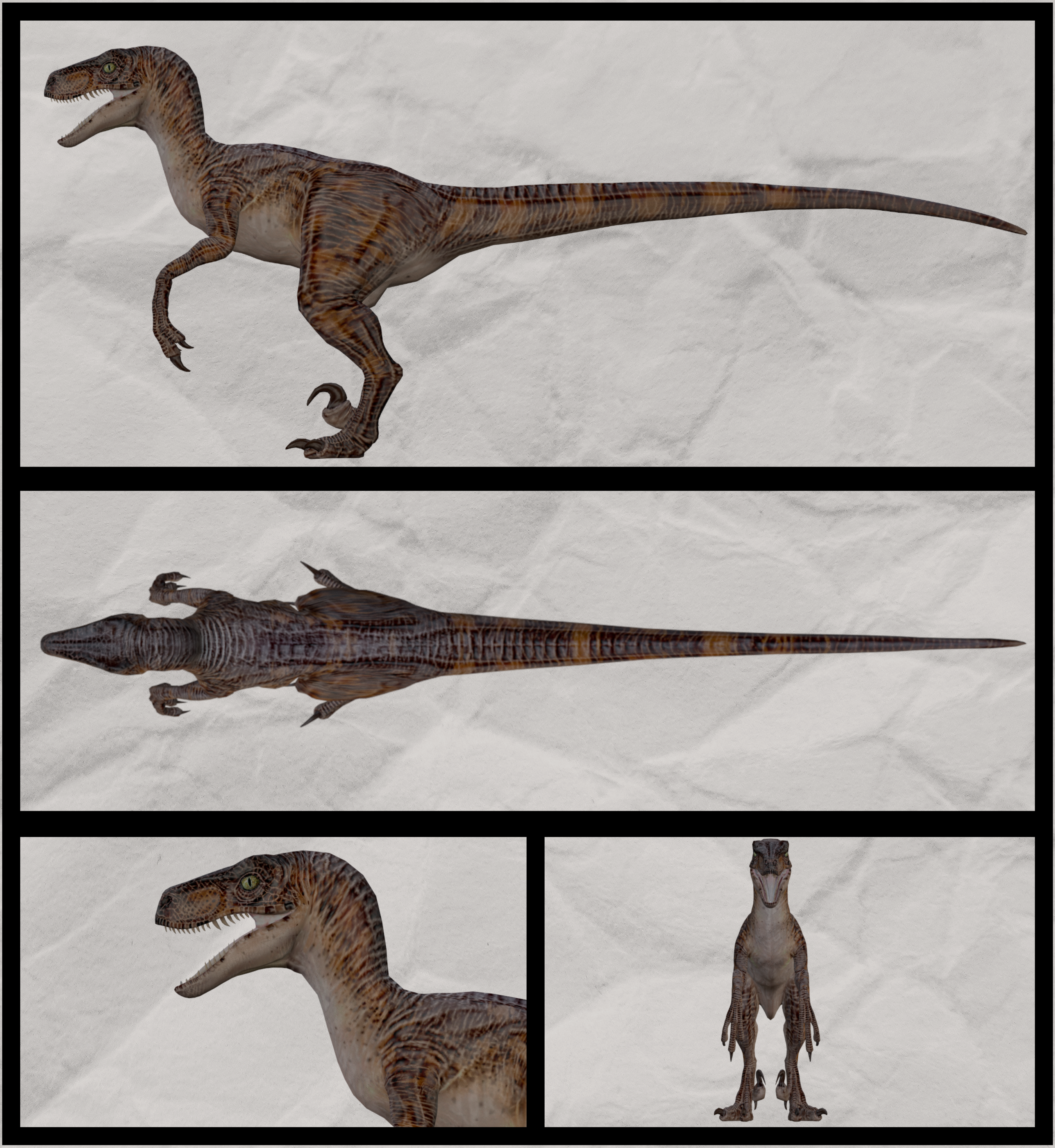
HEIGHT: 2 feet **LENGHT**: 5 feet **WEIGHT**: 8.8 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Coelurosauria/Compsognathidae/C. longipes*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 34 [CURRENT] 21

NOTES:Suspected escape of assets **[ASSIGNED TO THE GENERAL MEMORANDUM OF THE SPECIES CONTROL DEPARTMENT]** Last monitoring date 05/25/1993. Current controlled population. General confinement of the species in containment cages without exception. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Velociraptor - VR 1.011. **Female.**



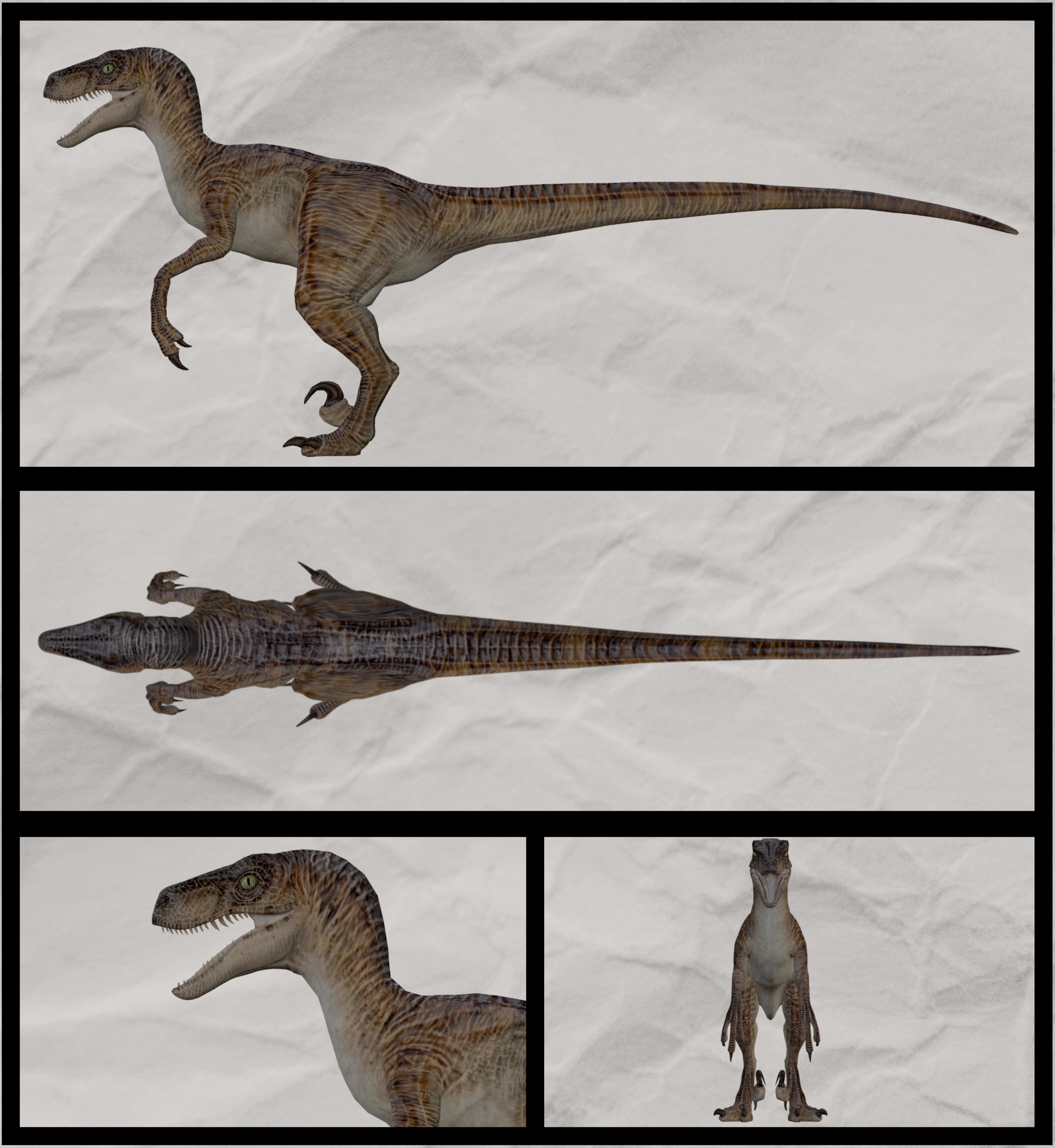
HEIGHT: 5.9 feet **LENGHT**: 14 feet **WEIGHT**: 750 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Maniraptora/Dromaeosauridae/Velociraptor. sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 14 [CURRENT] 06

NOTES:Eight females were sent to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY.** Three survivors. Consideration of permanent isolation and extermination of viable female and male assets. **[REVIEW MEMORANDUM OF CONTAINMENT INCIDENTS 1991/1993]** - Petition not approved. Increase in ethological studies and extreme surveillance without exception. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Velociraptor - VR 1.025. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 5.9 feet **LENGHT:** 14 feet **WEIGHT:** 750 Lbs

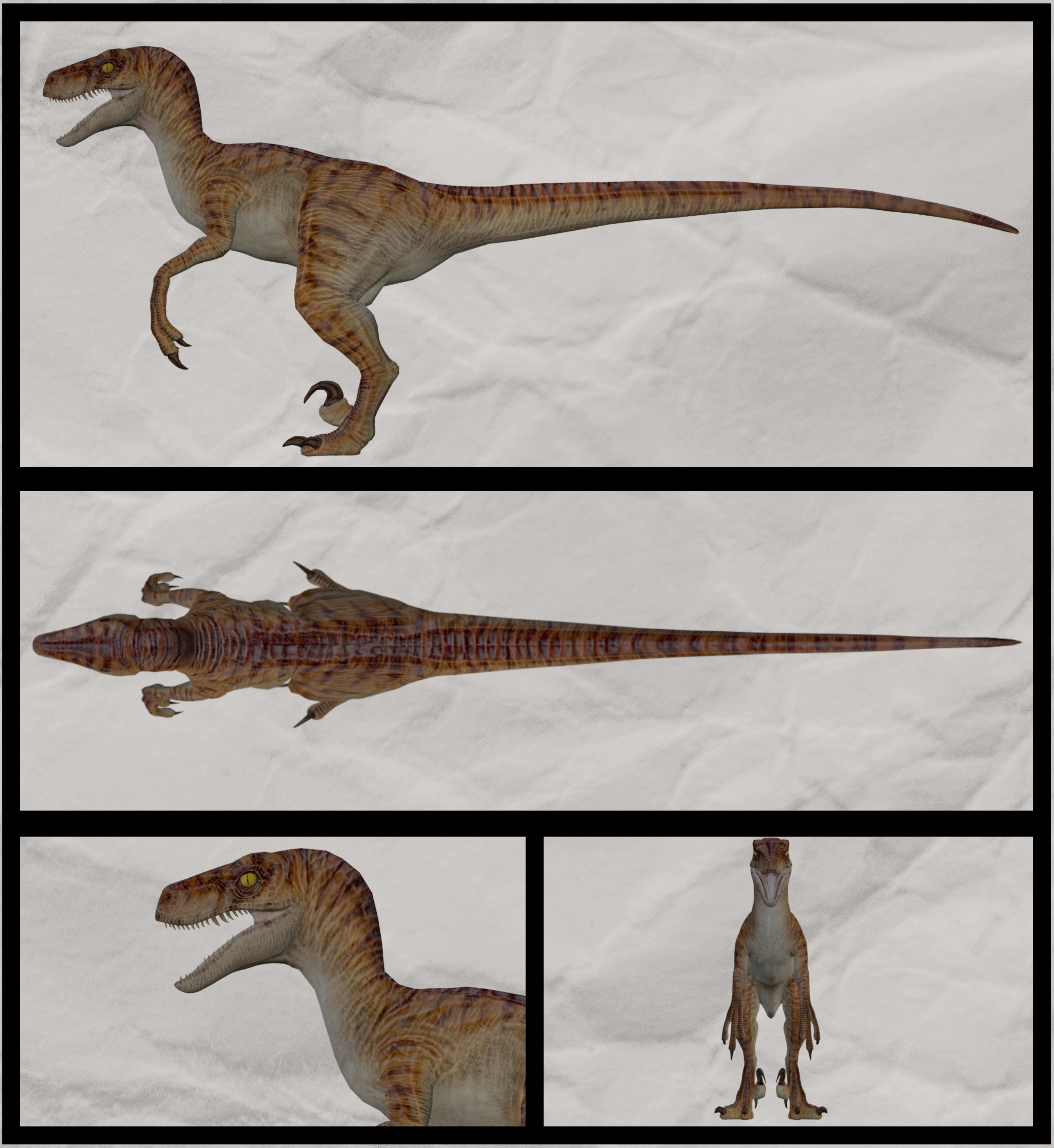
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Maniraptora/Dromaeosauridae/Velociraptor. sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 07 [CURRENT] 04

NOTES: Three specimens died due to hierarchical conflicts. Consideration of permanent isolation and extermination of viable female and male assets.**[REVIEW MEMORANDUM OF CONTAINMENT INCIDENTS 1991/1993]** - Petition not approved.Increase in ethological studies and extreme surveillance without exception. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Velociraptor - VR 1.030. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 5.9 feet **LENGHT**: 14 feet **WEIGHT**: 750 Lbs

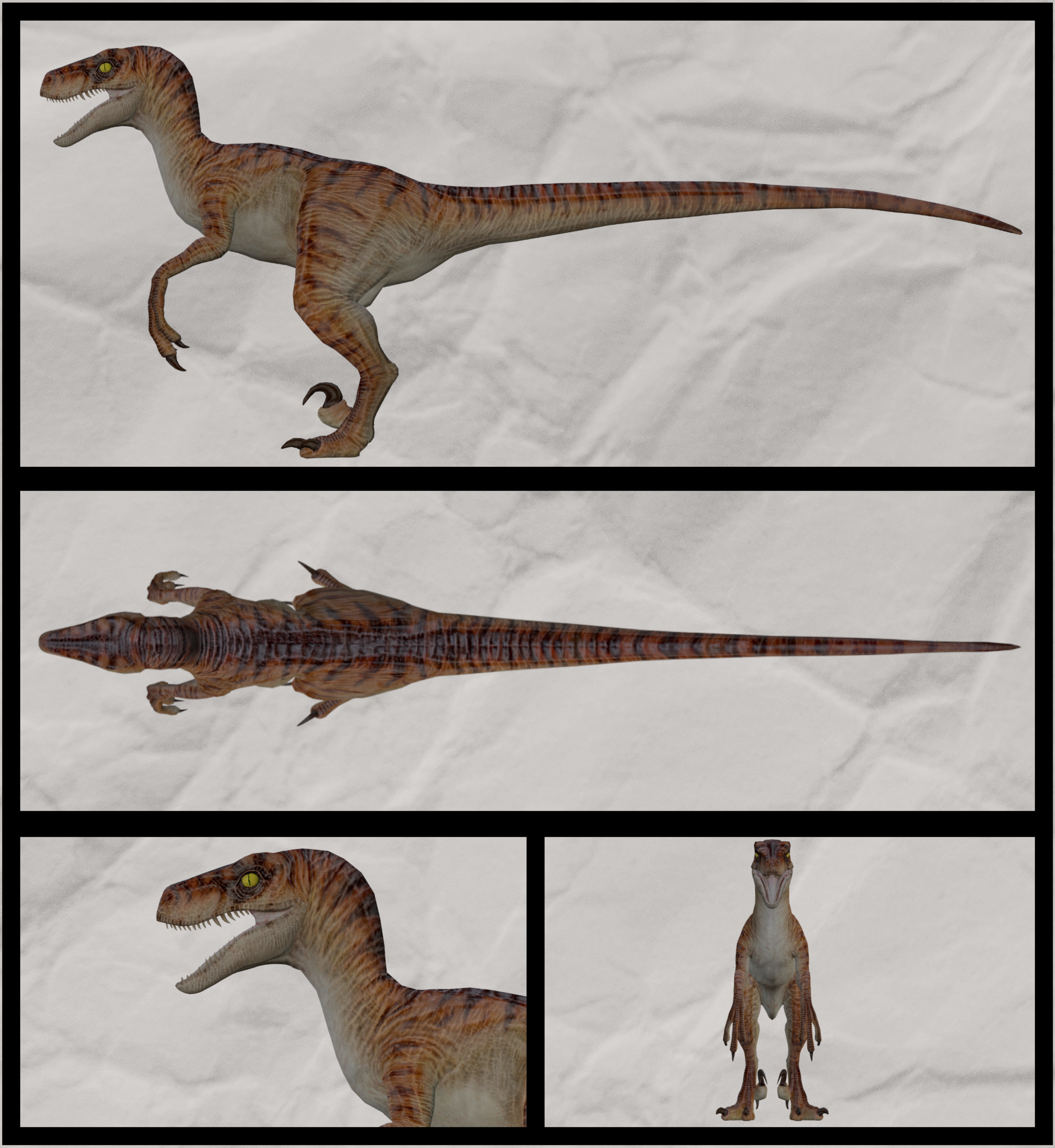
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Maniraptora/Dromaeosauridae/Velociraptor. sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 01 [CURRENT] 01

NOTES: Consideration of permanent isolation and extermination of viable female and male assets. **[REVIEW MEMORANDUM OF CONTAINMENT INCIDENTS 1991/1993]** - Petition not approved.Increase in ethological studies and extreme surveillance without exception. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Velociraptor - VR 1.045. **Male.**



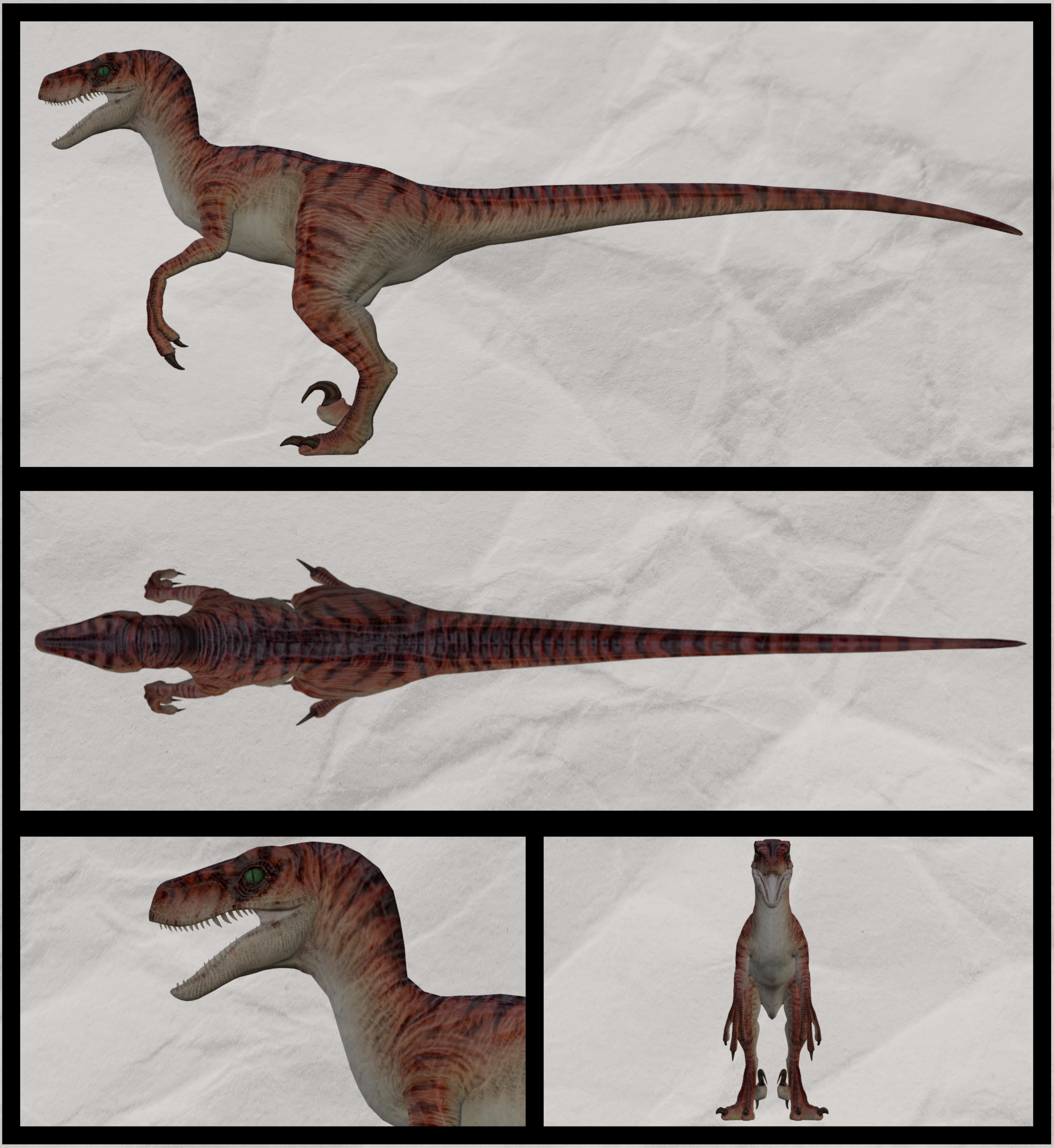
HEIGHT: 5.9 feet **LENGHT**: 14 feet **WEIGHT**: 750 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Maniraptora/Dromaeosauridae/Velociraptor. sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 02 [CURRENT] 02

NOTES: Consideration of permanent isolation and extermination of viable female and male assets. **[REVIEW MEMORANDUM OF CONTAINMENT INCIDENTS 1991/1993]** - Petition not approved.Increase in ethological studies and extreme surveillance without exception. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Velociraptor - VR 1.084. **Male.**



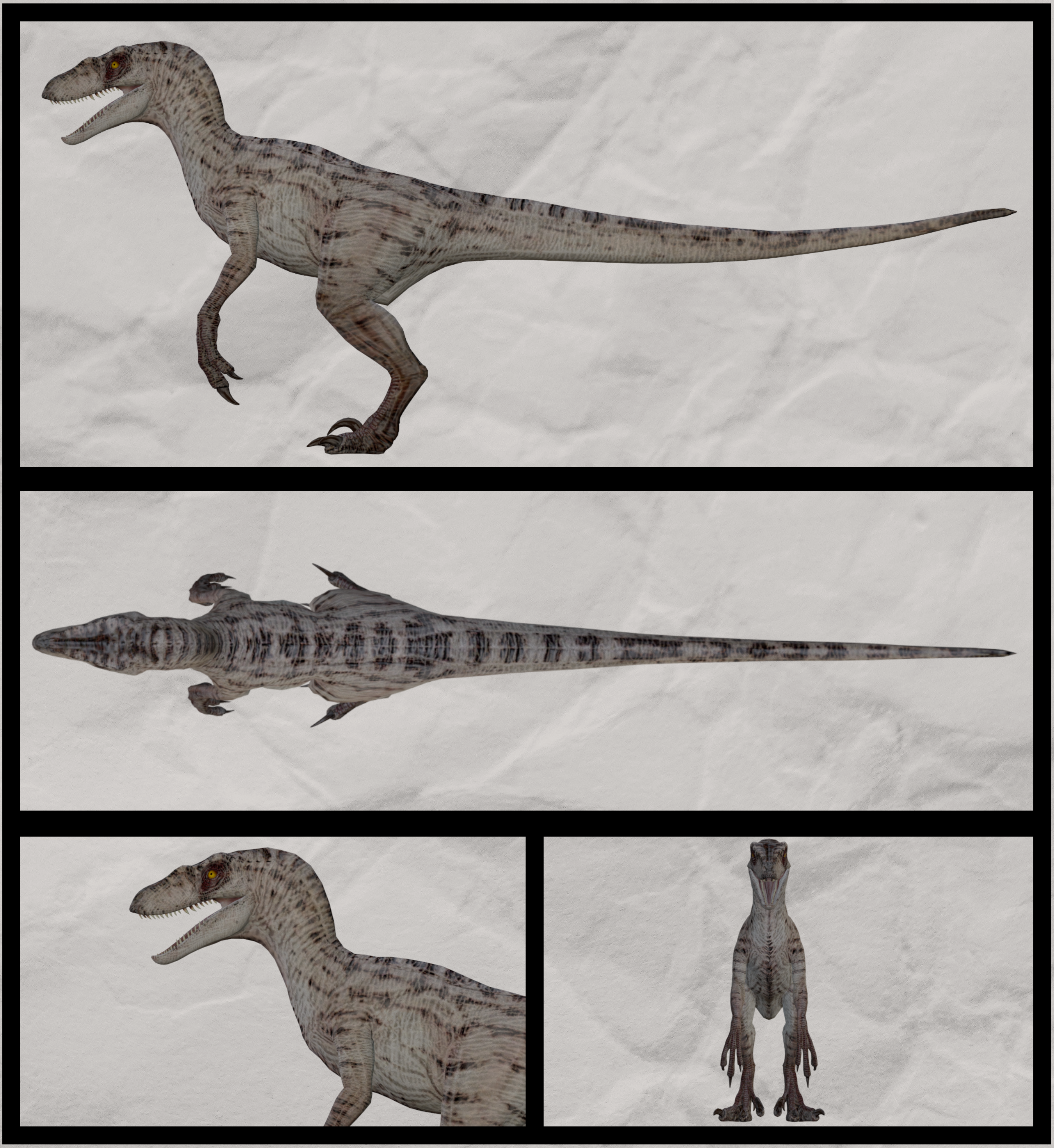
HEIGHT: 5.9 feet **LENGHT:** 14 feet **WEIGHT:** 750 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Maniraptora/Dromaeosauridae/Velociraptor. sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 01 [CURRENT] 01

NOTES: Consideration of permanent isolation and extermination of viable female and male assets. **[REVIEW MEMORANDUM OF CONTAINMENT INCIDENTS 1991/1993]** - Petition not approved.Increase in ethological studies and extreme surveillance without exception. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Velociraptor - VR 2.031. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 5 feet **LENGHT:** 13 feet **WEIGHT:** 730 Lbs

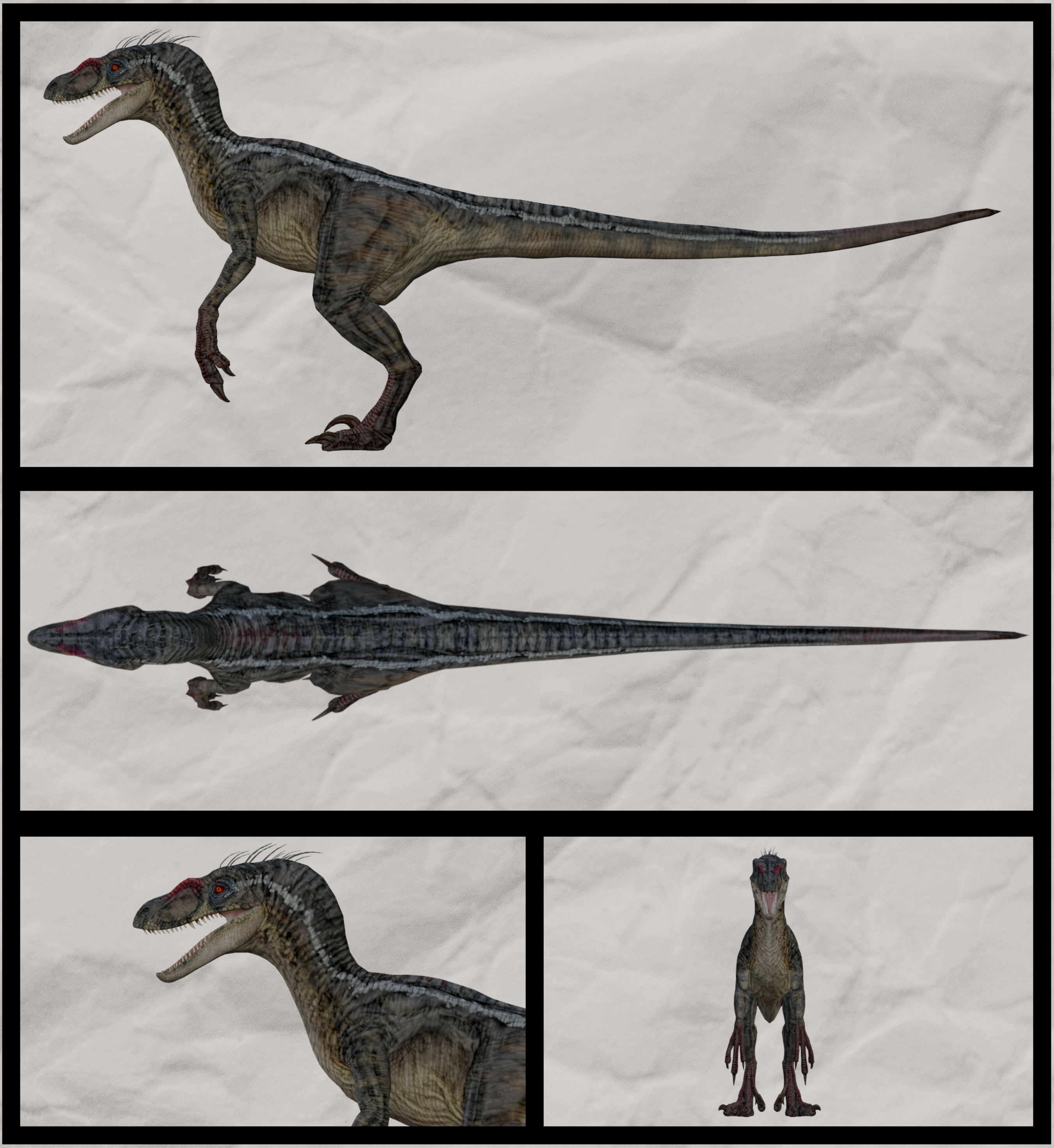
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Maniraptora/Dromaeosauridae/Velociraptor. sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 01 [CURRENT] 01

NOTES: Viable assets in frequently genetic research. Stable reception to new patents and genetics gaps failueres blocking. Specimens in extreme isolation until new information. No valid to mass production. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

GEN

Velociraptor - VR 2.035. **Male.**



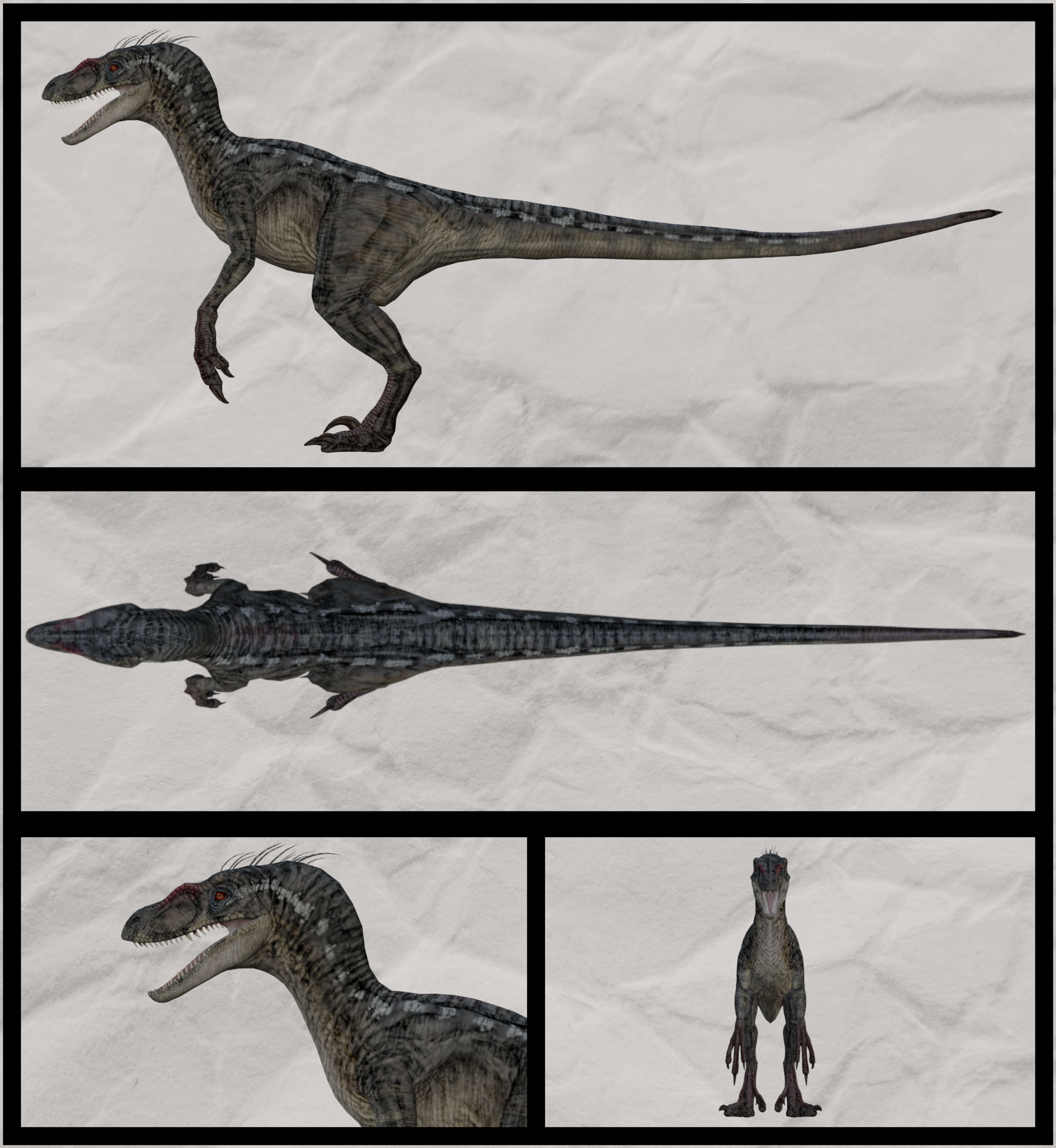
HEIGHT: 5 feet **LENGHT**: 13 feet **WEIGHT**: 730 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Maniraptora/Dromaeosauridae/Velociraptor. sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 01 [CURRENT] 01

NOTES: Viable assets in frequently genetic research. Stable reception to new patents and genetics gaps failueres blocking. Specimens in extreme isolation until new information. No valid to mass production. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Velociraptor - VR 2.044. **Male.**



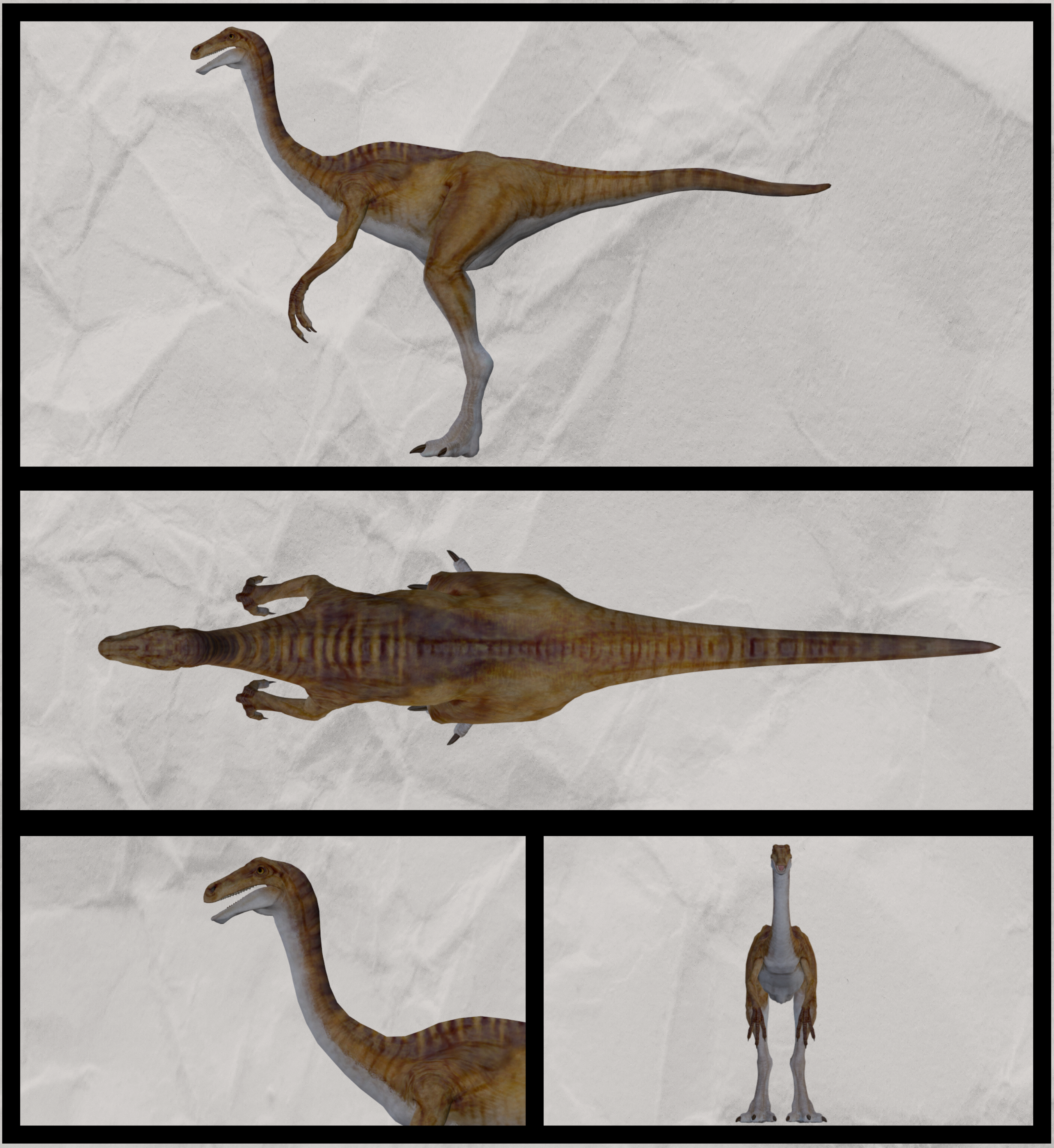
HEIGHT: 5 feet **LENGHT**: 13 feet **WEIGHT**: 730 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Maniraptora/Dromaeosauridae/Velociraptor. sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 01 [CURRENT] 01

NOTES: Viable assets in frequently genetic research. Stable reception to new patents and genetics gaps failueres blocking. Specimens in extreme isolation until new information. No valid to mass production. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Gallimimus - GA 1.014. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 7.5 feet **LENGHT:** 13.4 feet **WEIGHT:** 992 Lbs

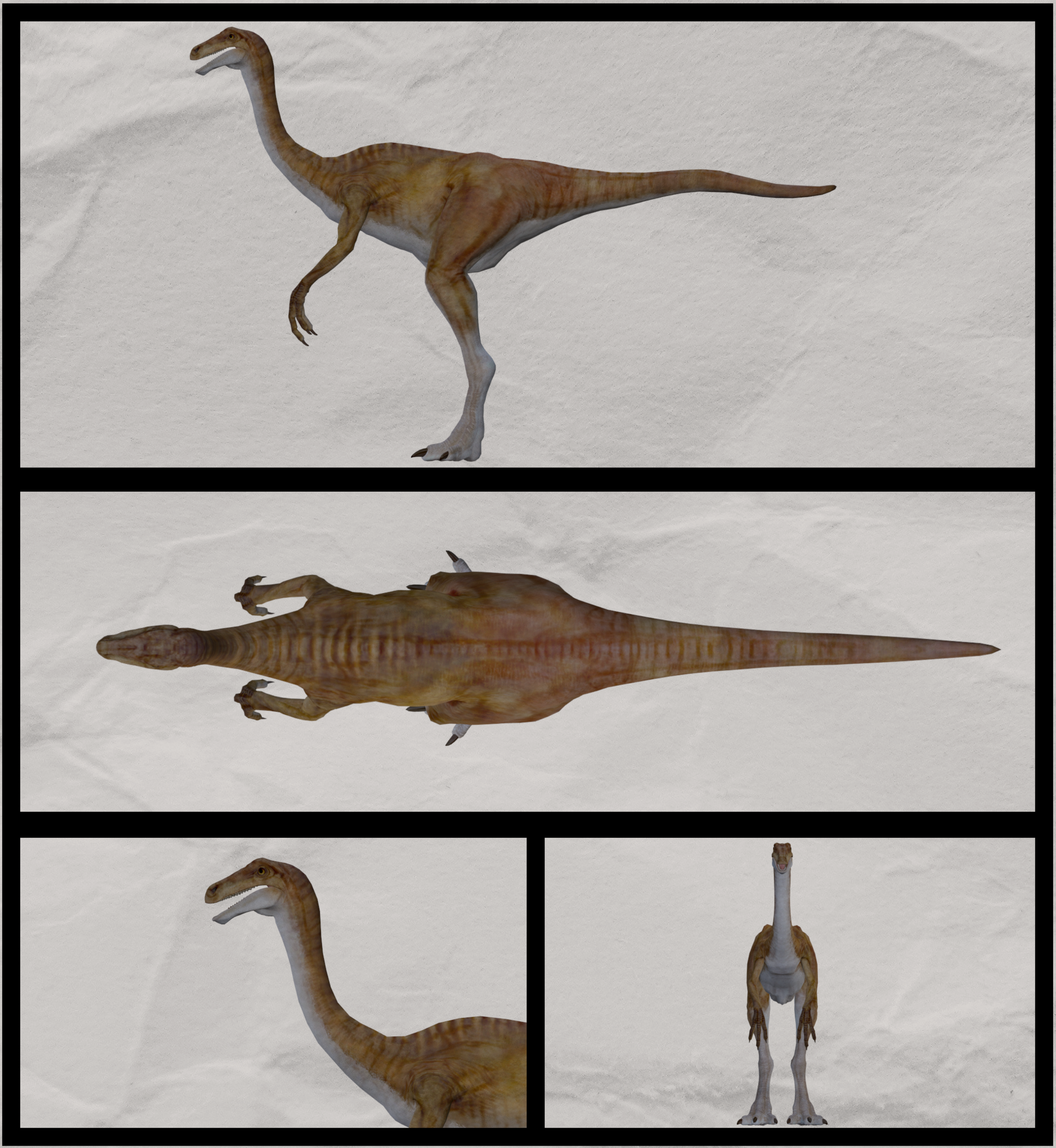
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Ornithomimosauria/Ornithomimidae/G. bullatus*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 13 [CURRENT] 05

NOTES: Eigth production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable SITE: B Female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Gallimimus - GA 1.019. **Female.**



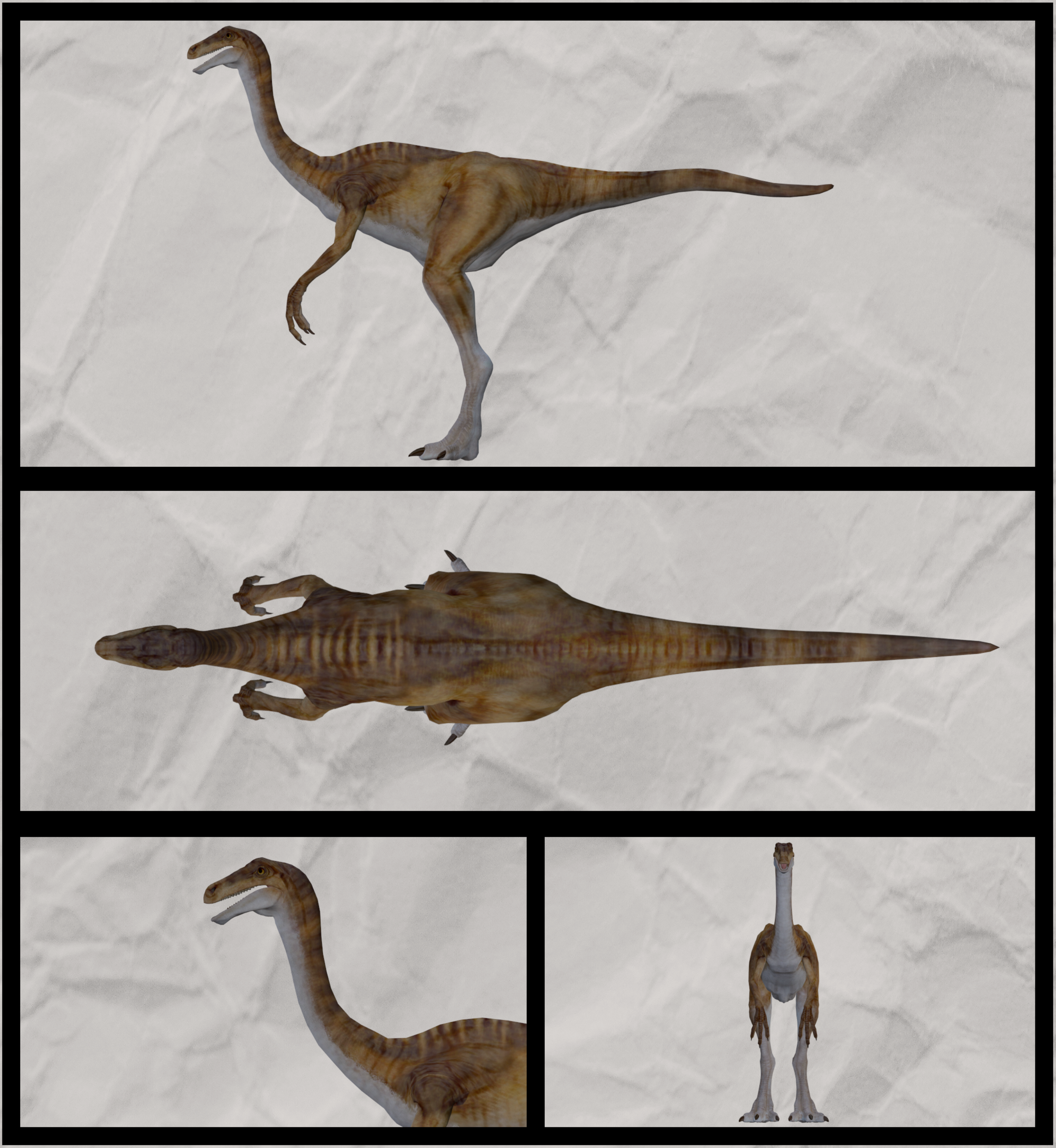
HEIGHT: 7.5 feet **LENGHT**: 13.4 feet **WEIGHT**: 992 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Ornithomimosauria/Ornithomimidae/G. bullatus*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 05 **[CURRENT]** 02

NOTES: Three production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable SITE: B Female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Gallimimus - GA 1.0116. **Female.**



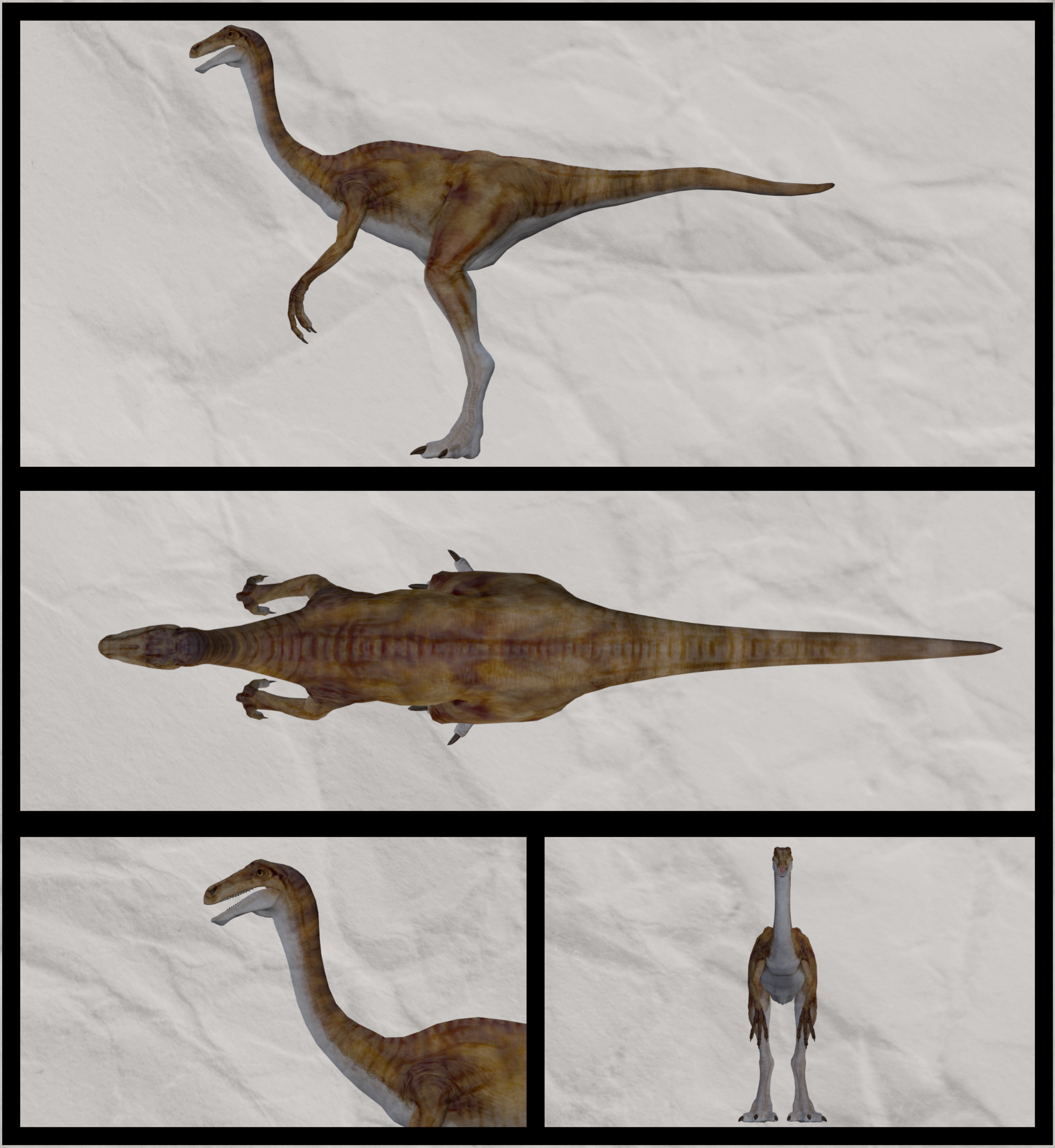
HEIGHT: 7.5 feet **LENGHT:** 13.4 feet **WEIGHT:** 992 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Ornithomimosauria/Ornithomimidae/G. bullatus*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 06 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: Three production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable SITE: B Female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Gallimimus - GA 1.0120. **Female.**



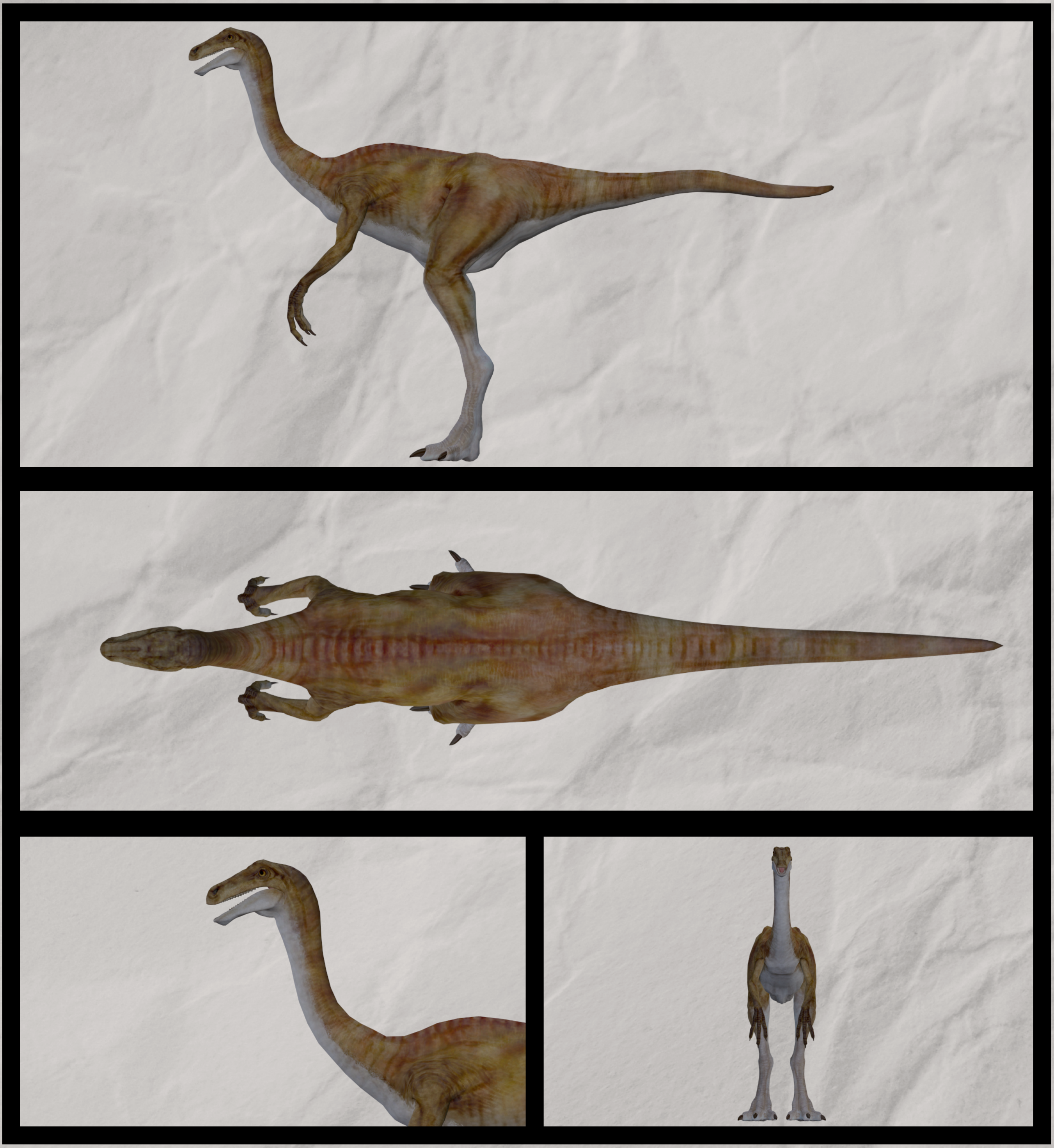
HEIGHT: 7.5 feet **LENGHT:** 13.4 feet **WEIGHT:** 992 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Ornithomimosauria/Ornithomimidae/G. bullatus*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 08 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: Fivc production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable SITE: B Female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Gallimimus - GA 1.0121. **Female.**



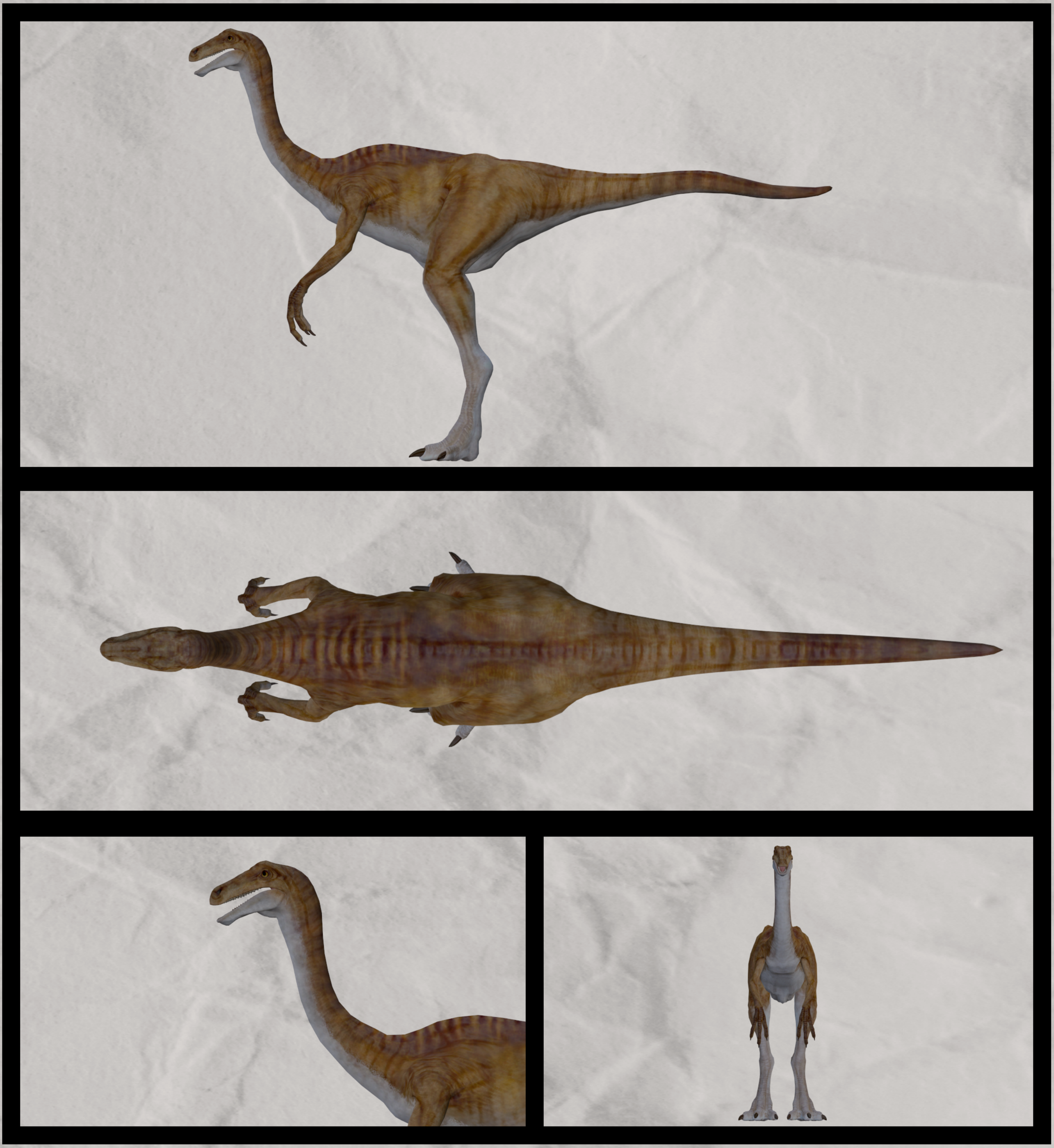
HEIGHT: 7.5 feet **LENGHT:** 13.4 feet **WEIGHT:** 992 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Ornithomimosauria/Ornithomimidae/G. bullatus*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 05 [CURRENT] 02

NOTES: Three production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable SITE: B Female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Gallimimus - GA 1.0126. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 7.5 feet **LENGHT**: 13.4 feet **WEIGHT**: 992 Lbs

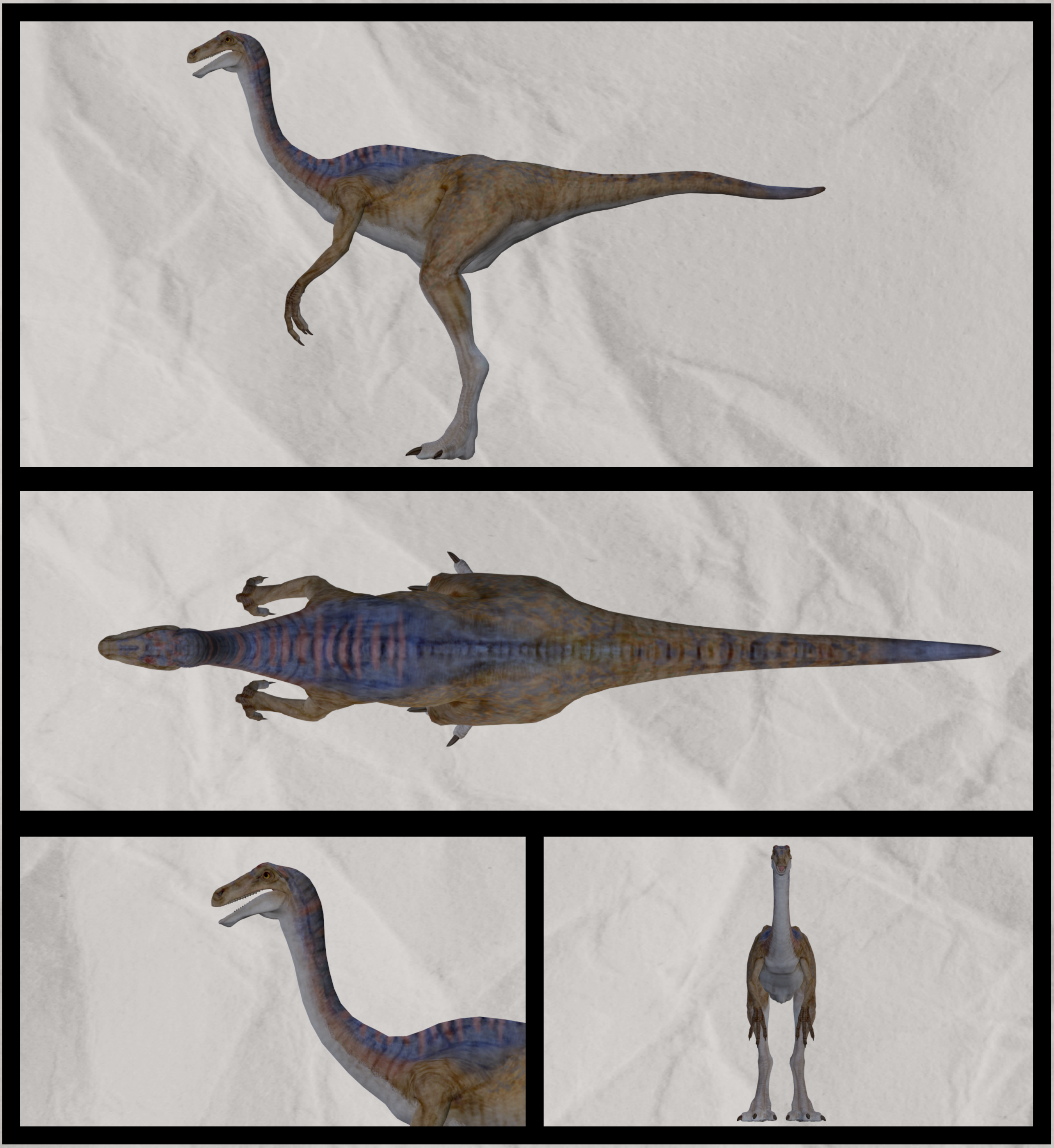
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Ornithomimosauria/Ornithomimidae/G. bullatus*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 04 [CURRENT] 02

NOTES: Two production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable SITE: B Female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Gallimimus - GA 1.0150. **Male.**



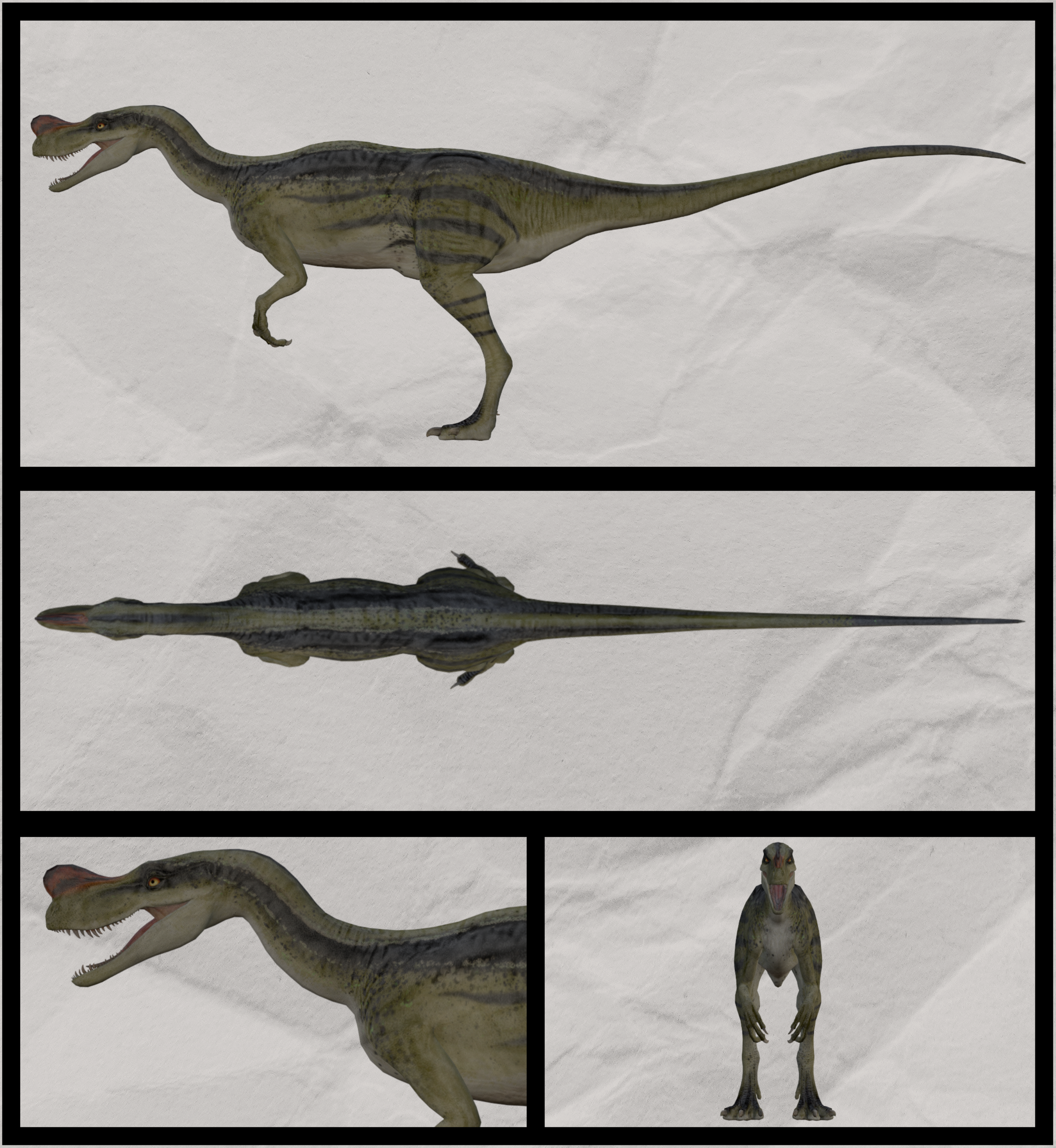
HEIGHT: 7.5 feet **LENGHT:** 13.4 feet **WEIGHT:** 992 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Ornithomimosauria/Ornithomimidae/G. bullatus*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: Current viable SITE: B Male assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Proceratosaurus - PR 2.012. **Female.**



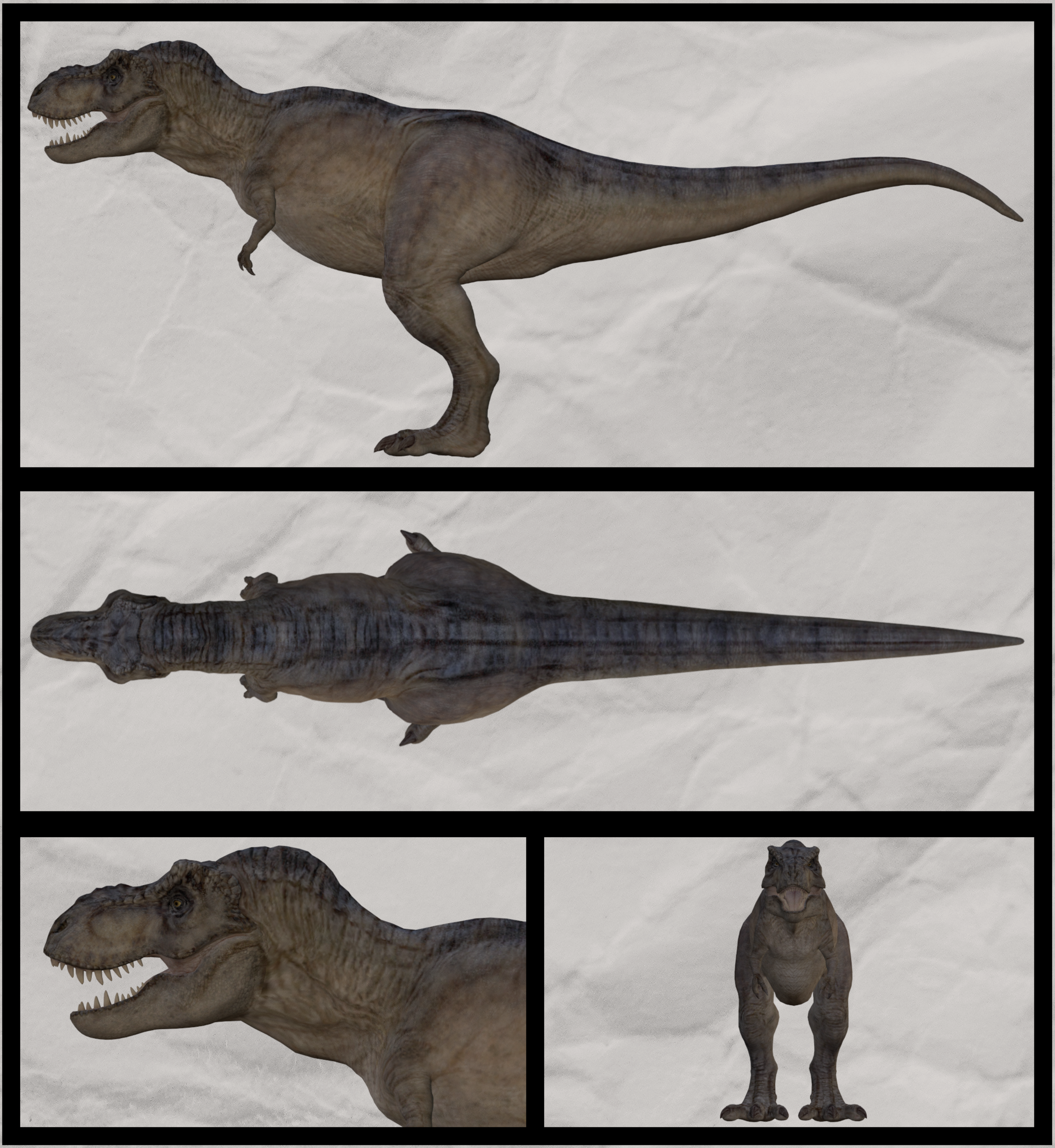
HEIGHT: 3.6 feet **LENGHT:** 10.4 feet **WEIGHT:** 132 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Tyrannosauroidea/Proceratosauridae/P. bradleyi*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 04 [CURRENT] 00

NOTES: All production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Transported specimens have died due to congenital defects not registered in the code **[05/20/1993]**. Current viable embryos stored at the Embryonics Administration Compound. Production of viable assets on hold. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Tyrannosaurus - TR 1.024. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 14.7 feet **LENGHT:** 37 feet **WEIGHT:** 7.5 Tons

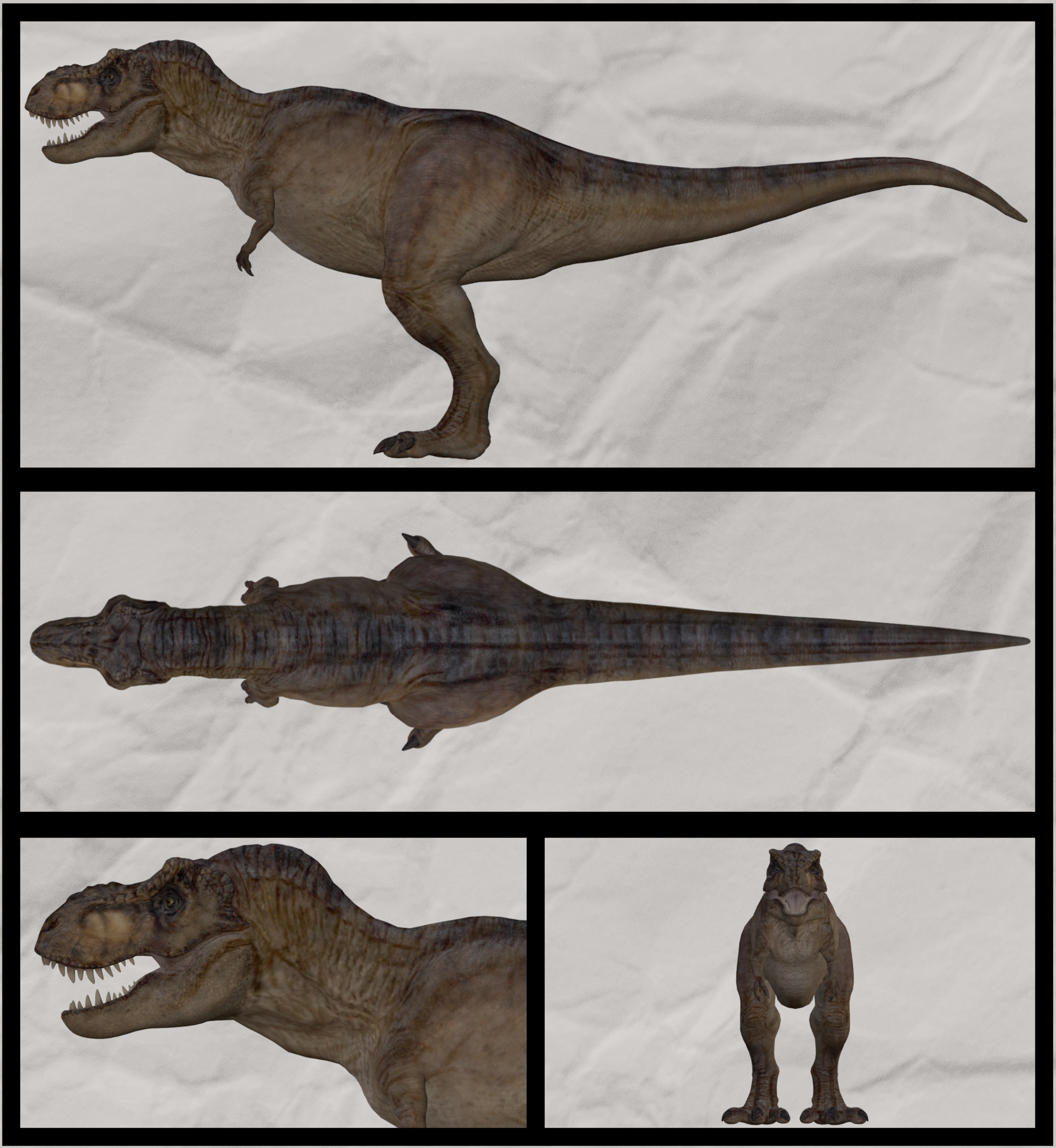
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Tyrannosauroidea/Tyrannosauridae/T. rex*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 01 [CURRENT] 00

NOTES: One production asset were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. This specific asset is not approved to be included in the breeding program. Ethological investigations under the command of the Isla Nublar research team. **[REVIEW EXTERNAL INVESTIGATION MEMORANDUM 04/08/1992].**

2.3

Tyrannosaurus - TR 1.032. **Female.**



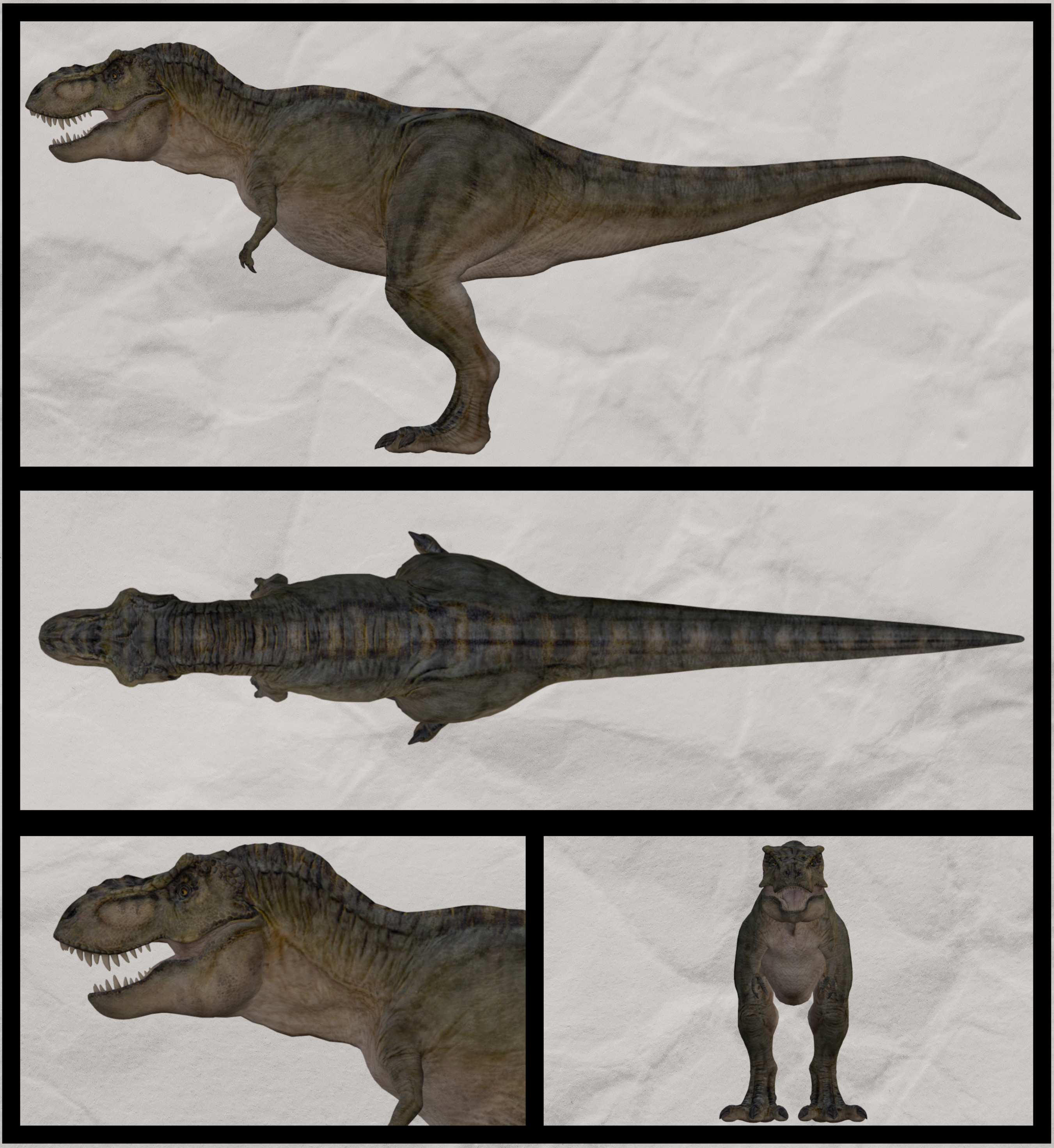
HEIGHT: 14.7 feet **LENGHT:** 37 feet **WEIGHT:** 7.5 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Tyrannosauroidea/Tyrannosauridae/T. rex*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: One adult specimen and two juveniles to enter the subadult stage. Poor practice during the production of the young assets has caused them to not properly accept the accelerated growth enzymes. Differences from their adult are more graceful morphology that are not considerable due to age. Current viable SITE: B Female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Tyrannosaurus - TR 1.038. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 14.7 feet **LENGHT:** 37 feet **WEIGHT:** 7 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Tyrannosauroidea/Tyrannosauridae/T. rex*

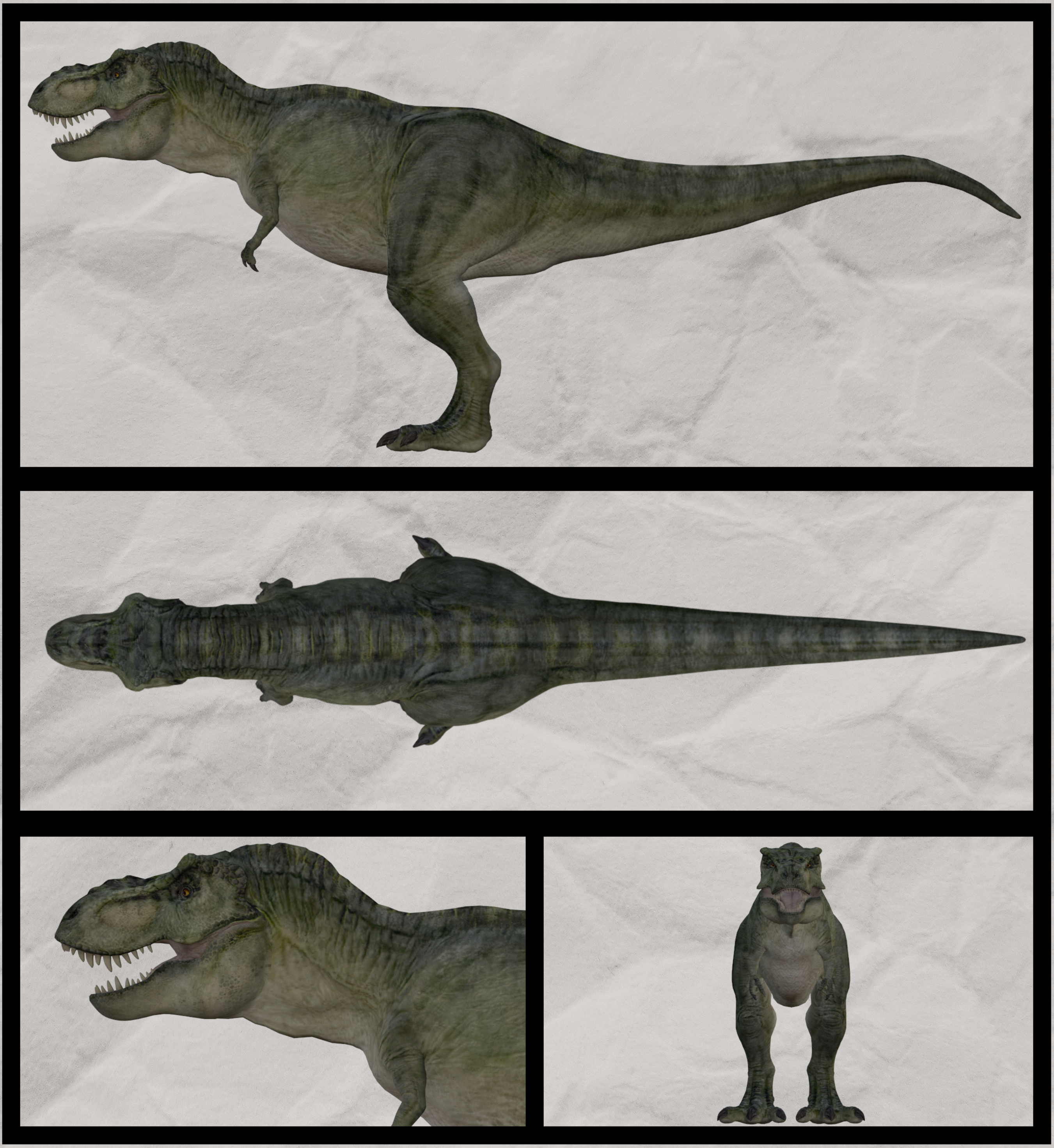
POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 01 **[CURRENT]** 01

NOTES: Current viable SITE: B Male assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

GEN

Tyrannosaurus - TR 1.053. **Male.**



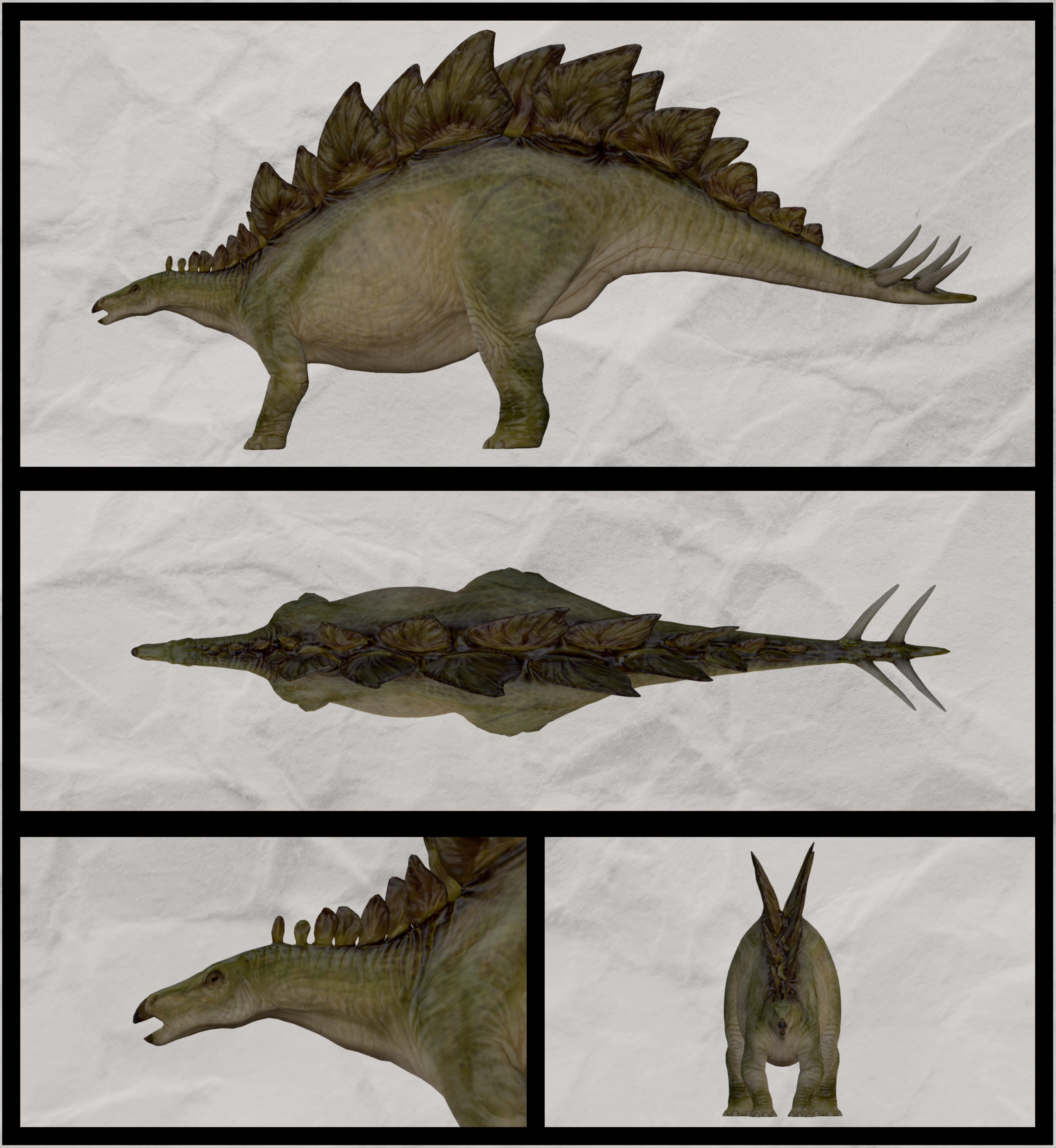
HEIGHT: 14.5 feet **LENGHT:** 36.9 feet **WEIGHT:** 6.8 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Saurischia/Theropoda/Avetheropoda/Tyrannosauroidea/Tyrannosauridae/T. rex*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 02 **[CURRENT]** 02

NOTES: Current viable SITE: B Male assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Stegosaurus - ST 2.0511. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 19 feet **LENGHT:** 40 feet **WEIGHT:** 7 Tons

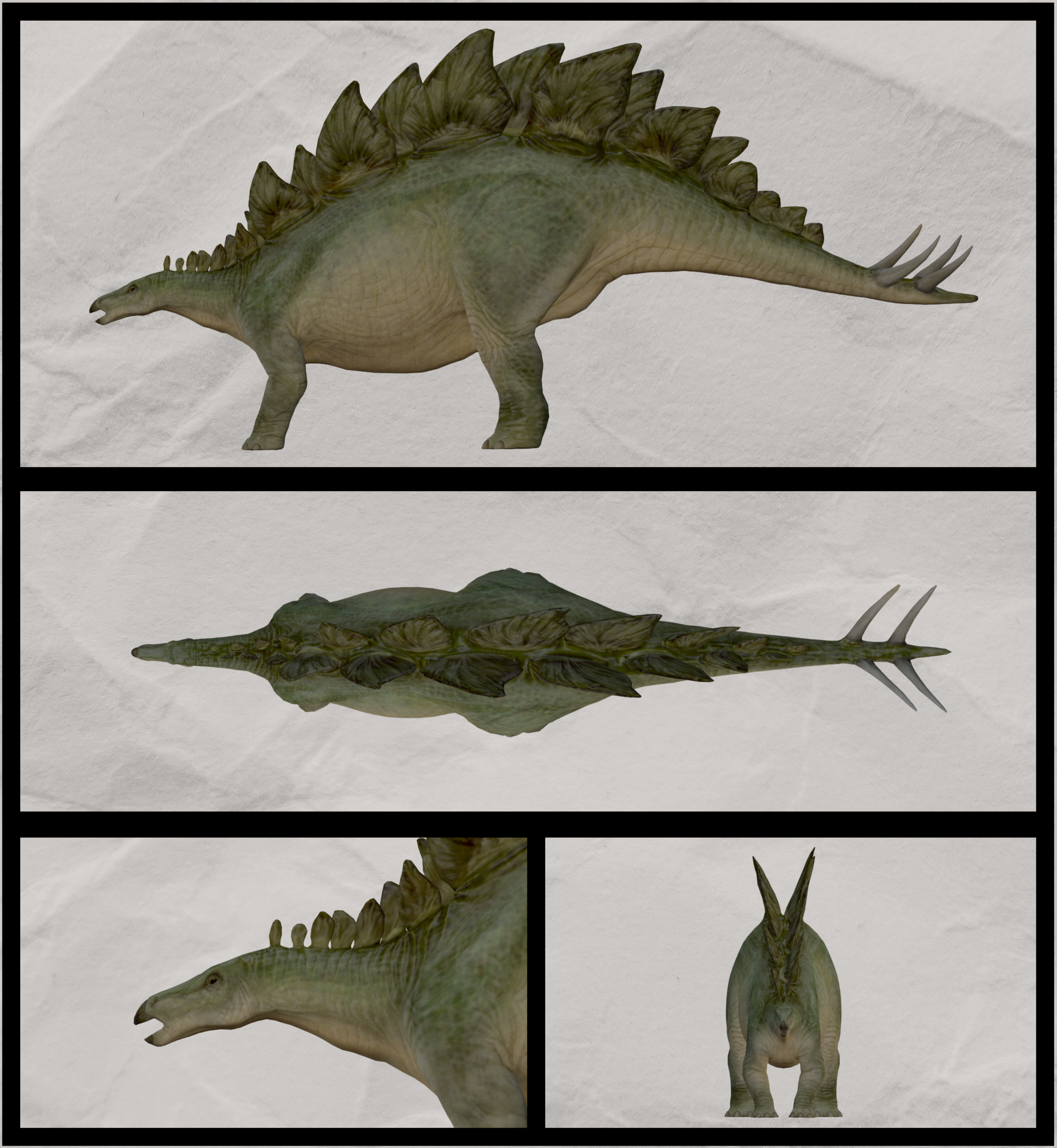
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Thyreophora/Eurypoda/Stegosauria/Stegosauridae/Stegosaurus/S.sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 10 [CURRENT] 08

NOTES: Three viable production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable SITE: B Female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Stegosaurus - ST 2.0532.

Male.



HEIGHT: 19 feet

LENGHT: 40 feet

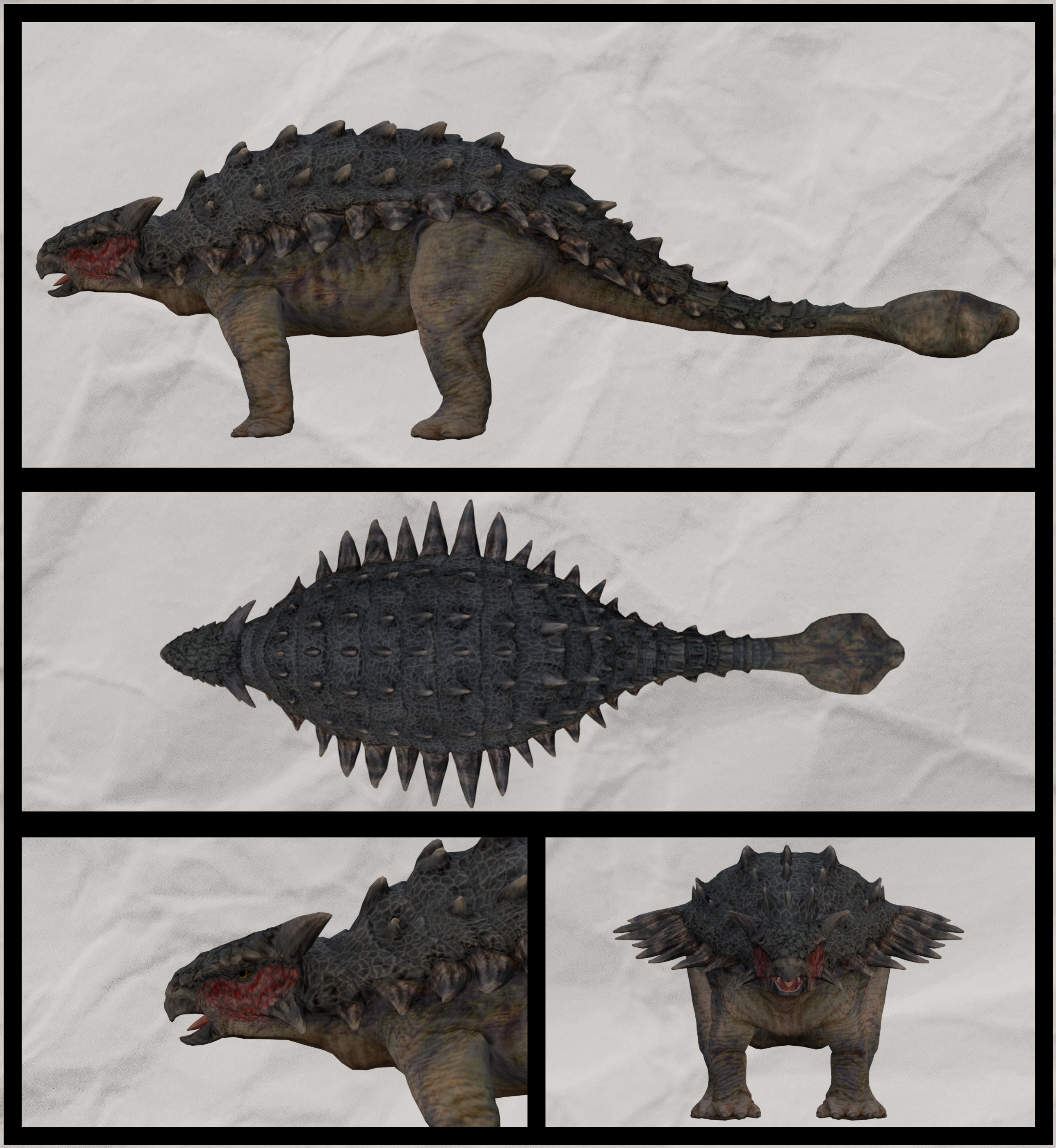
WEIGHT: 7 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Thyreophora/Eurypoda/Stegosauria/Stegosauridae/Stegosaurus/S.sp*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 03 **[CURRENT]** 03

NOTES: Current viable SITE: B Male assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Ankylosaurus - AN 1.0624 - 1.0632. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 9 feet **LENGHT:** 28 feet **WEIGHT:** 8 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Thyreophora/Eurypoda/Ankylosauria/Ankylosauridae/A. magnivetris*

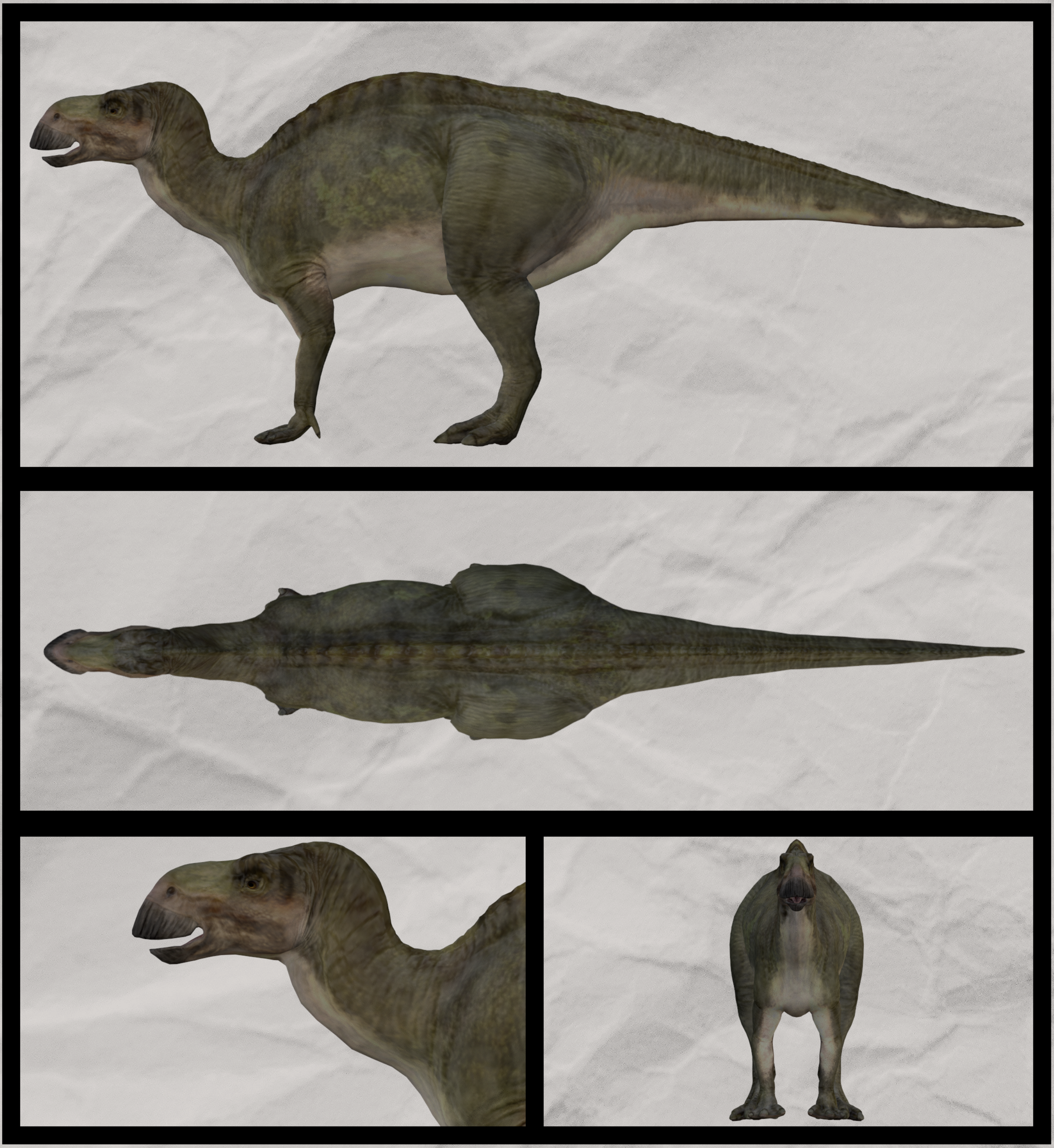
POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 05 [CURRENT] 05

NOTES: Viable production assets isolated for future allocations. Waiting for last genome code gap assembly to start mass production. Current viable embryos stored at the Embryonics Administration Compound. Production of viable assets to finish code process. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

GEN

Hadrosaurus - HA 1.017. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 7.2 feet **LENGHT:** 20 feet **WEIGHT:** 3 Tons

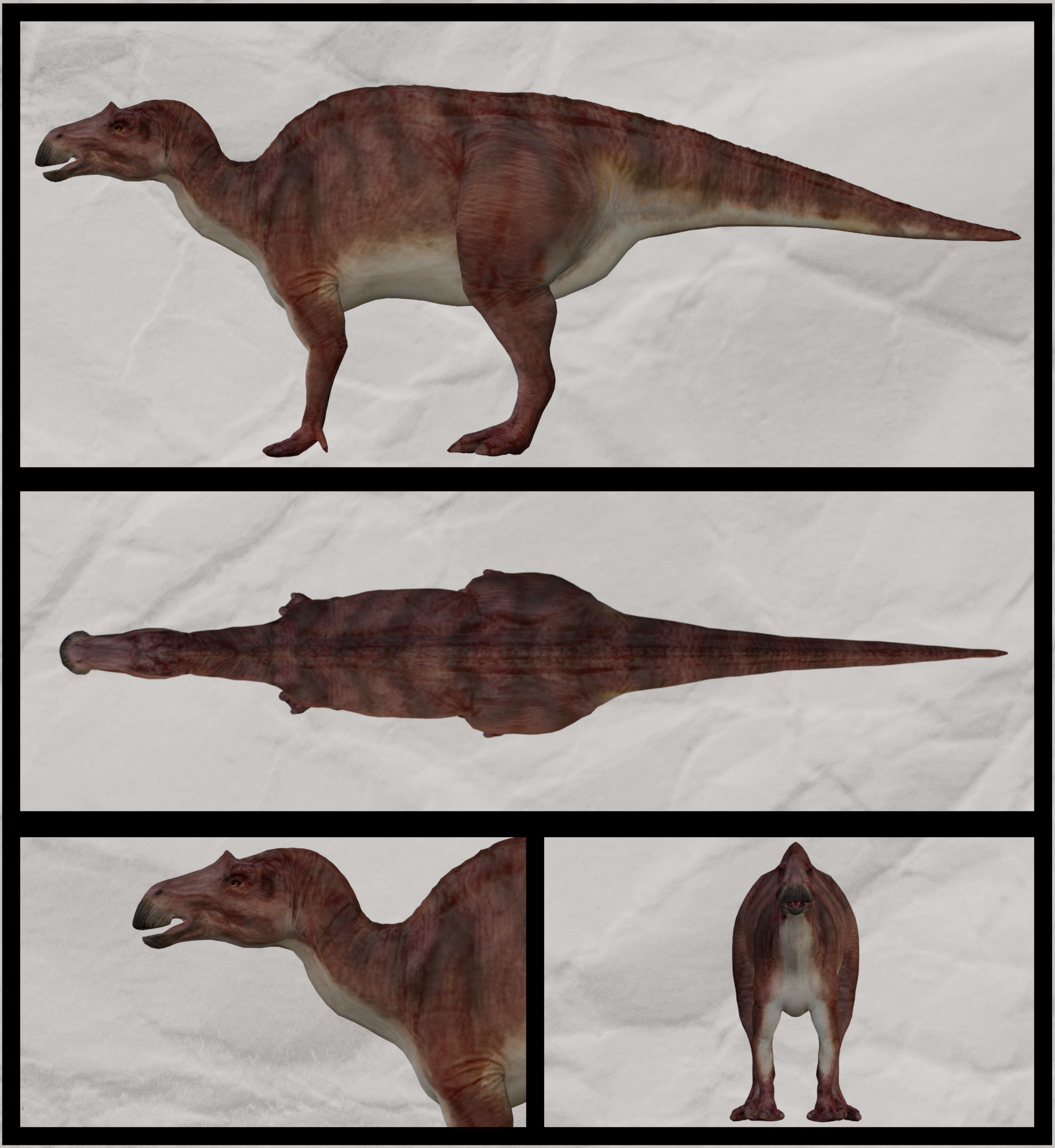
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Ornithopoda/Hadrosauroidea/Hadrosauridae/Hadrosaurus/H. foulkii*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: Viable production assets isolated for future allocation. Waiting for genome production for mass production. Current viable SITE: B female assets not approval for breeding program. Highly standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Maiasaura - MA 1.0522 - 1.0530. **Female.**



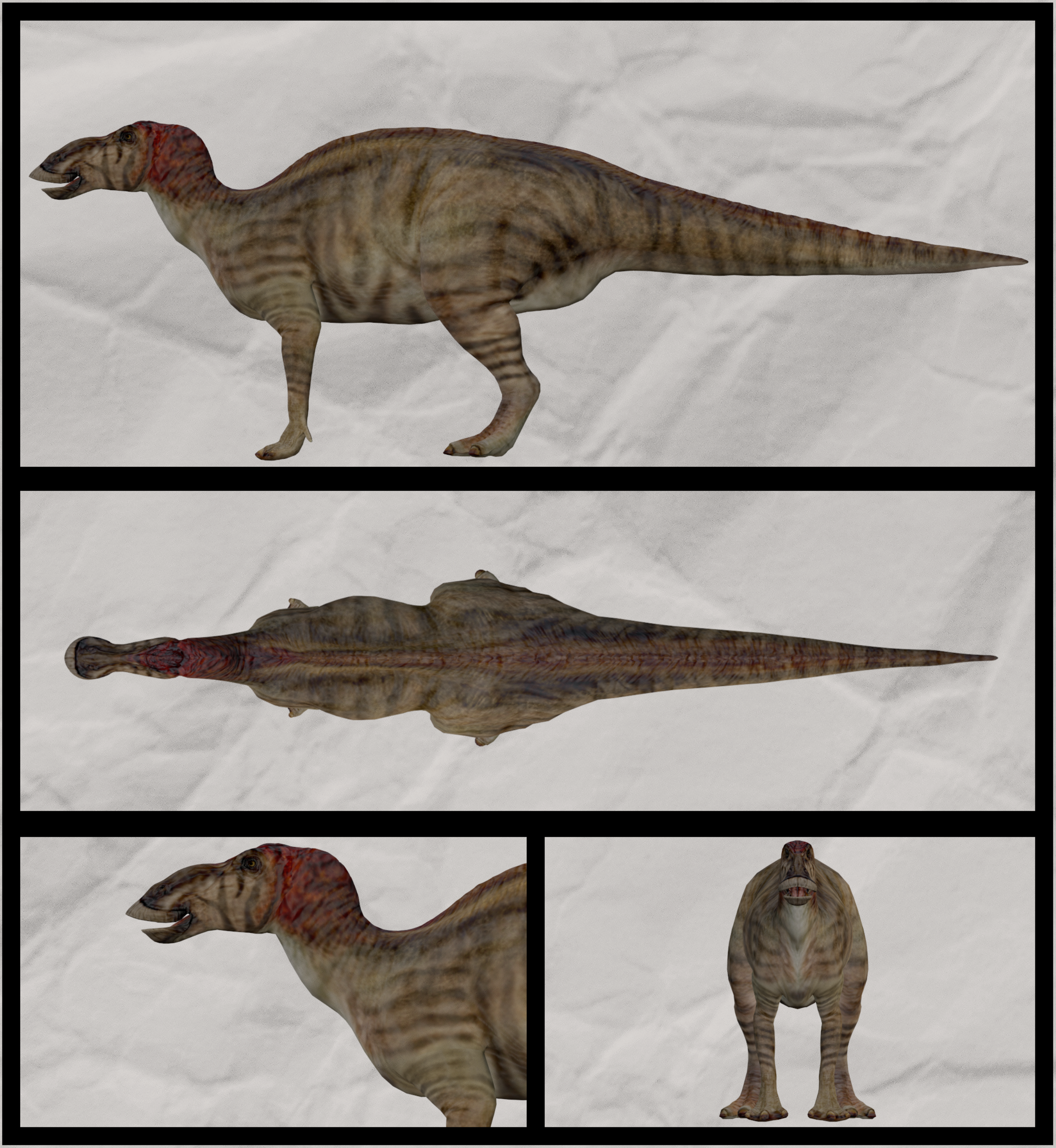
HEIGHT: 7.8 feet **LENGHT:** 21.6 feet **WEIGHT:** 3.2 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Ornithopoda/Hadrosauroidea/Hadrosauridae/Maiasaura/M. peeblesorum*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 06 [CURRENT] 06

NOTES: Viable production assets isolated for future allocation. Waiting for genome production for mass production. Current viable SITE: B female assets not approval for breeding program. Highly standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Anatotitan - AT 1.0822 - 1.0830 - 1.0832 **Female - Male.**



HEIGHT: 10.4 feet **LENGHT:** 31.2 feet **WEIGHT:** 6.2 Tons

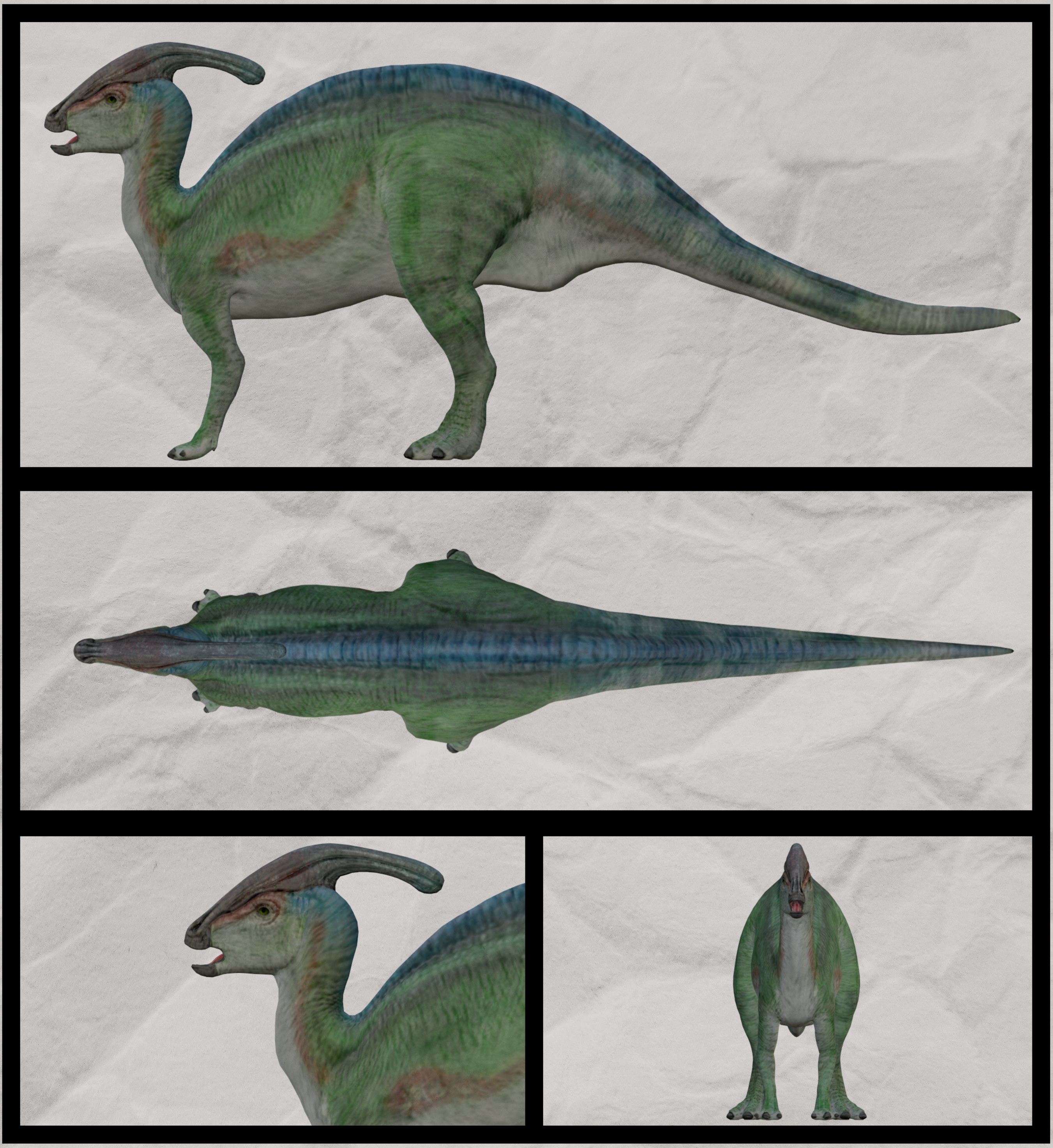
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Ornithopoda/Hadrosauroidea/Hadrosauridae/Anatotitan/A. copei*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 04 [CURRENT] 04

NOTES: Basic phenotypic sexual dimorphims differences unremarkable. Current viable assets of SITE: B awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Parasaurolophus - PA 2.065. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 8.5 feet **LENGHT**: 23.2 feet **WEIGHT**: 6 Tons

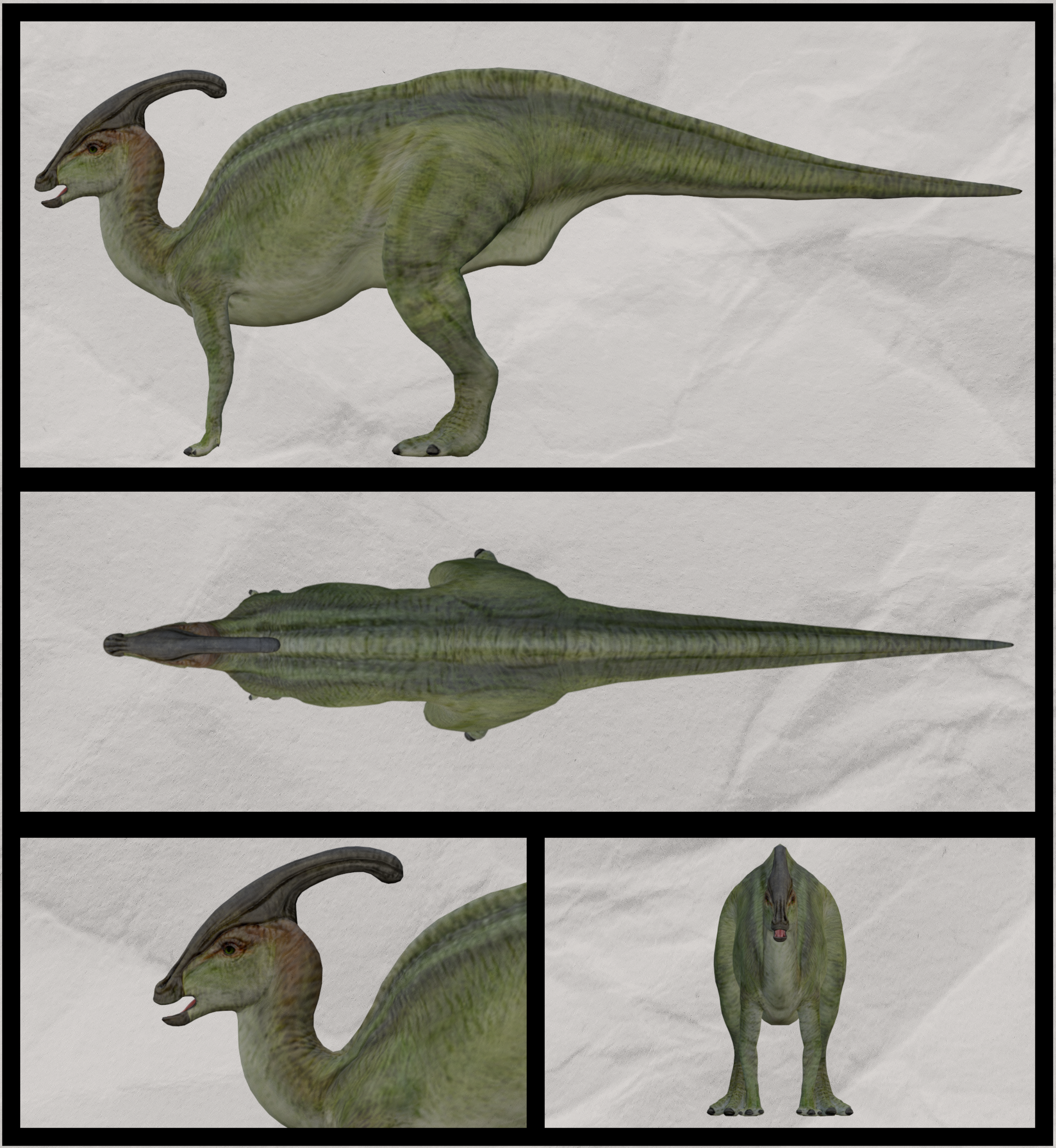
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Ornithopoda/Hadrosauroidea/Hadrosauridae/Parasaurolophus/P. sp*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 10 **[CURRENT]** 00

NOTES: All production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable embryos stored at the Embryonics Administration Compound. Production of viable assets on hold. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Parasaurolophus - PA 3.011 - 3.018 - 3.024. **Female.**



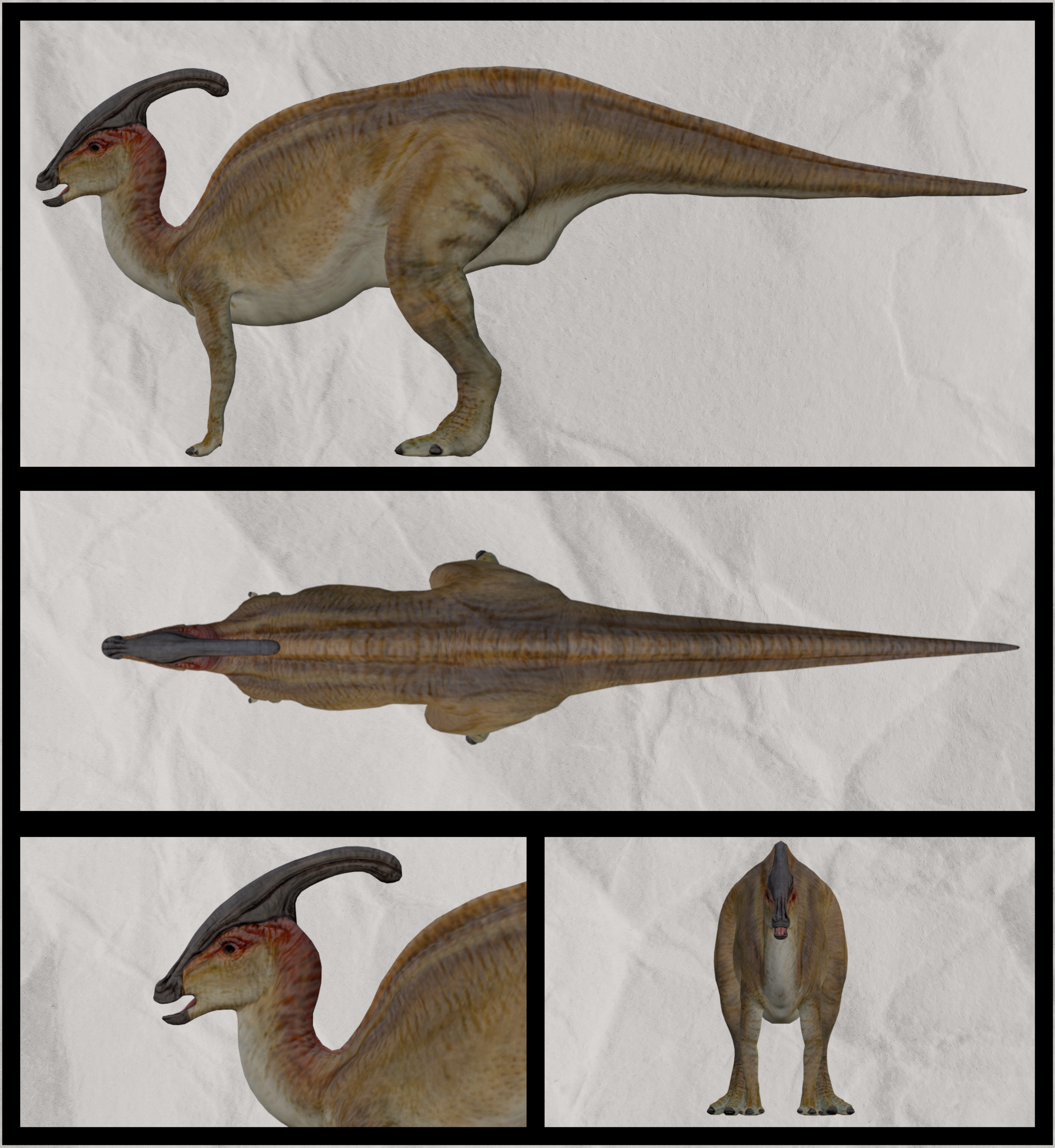
HEIGHT: 8.5 feet **LENGHT:** 23.2 feet **WEIGHT:** 6 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Ornithopoda/Hadrosauroidea/Hadrosauridae/Parasaurolophus/P. walkeri*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 11 [CURRENT] 06

NOTES: All 3.011 variant production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable SITE: B Female assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Parasaurolophus - PA 3.032. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 8.5 feet **LENGHT:** 23.2 feet **WEIGHT:** 6 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Ornithopoda/Hadrosauroidea/Hadrosauridae/Parasaurolophus/P. walkeri*

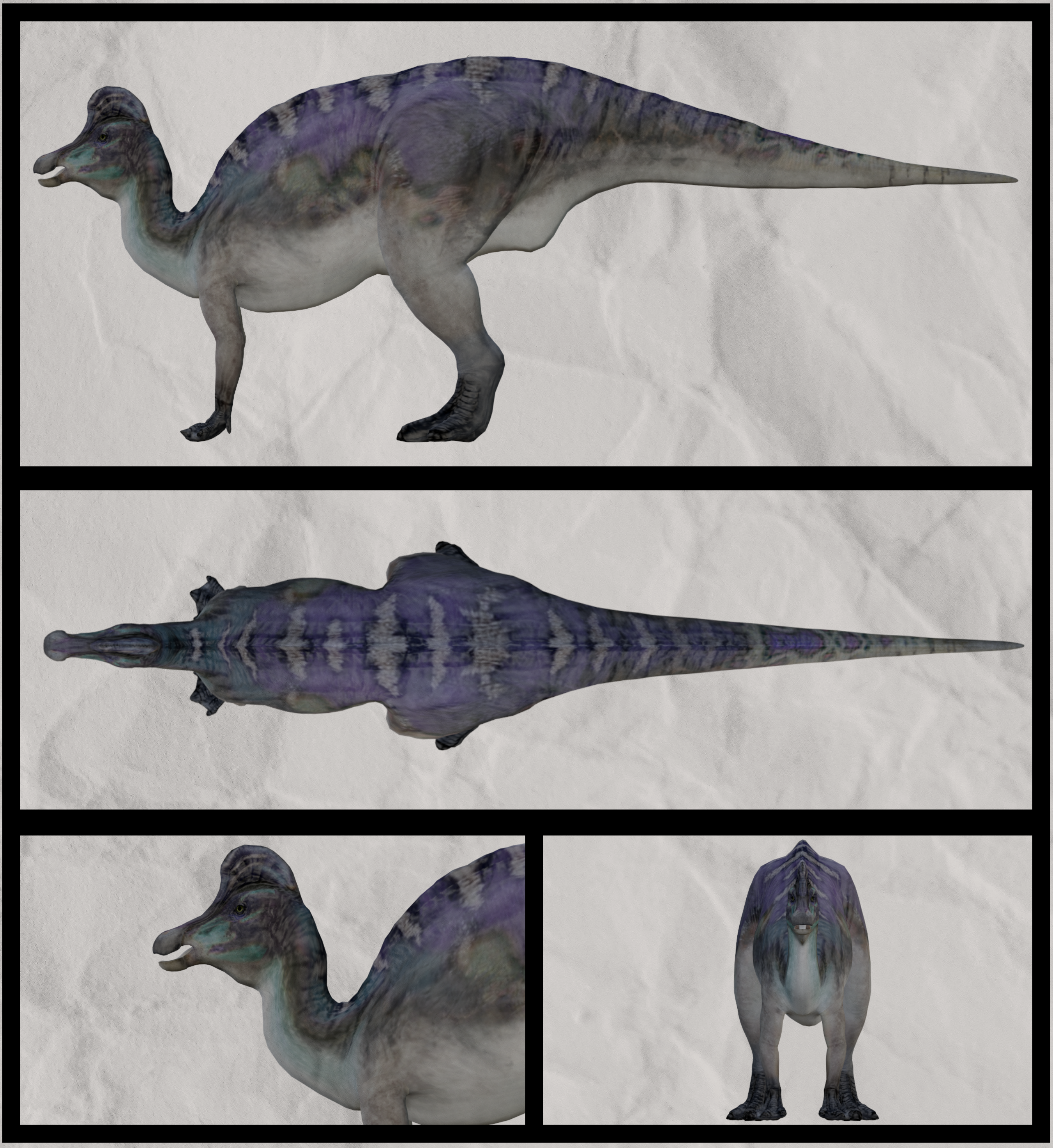
POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 07 **[CURRENT]** 07

NOTES: Current viable SITE: B Male assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

GEN

Corythosaurus - CO 3.0911. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 8.5 feet **LENGHT:** 23.2 feet **WEIGHT:** 6 Tons

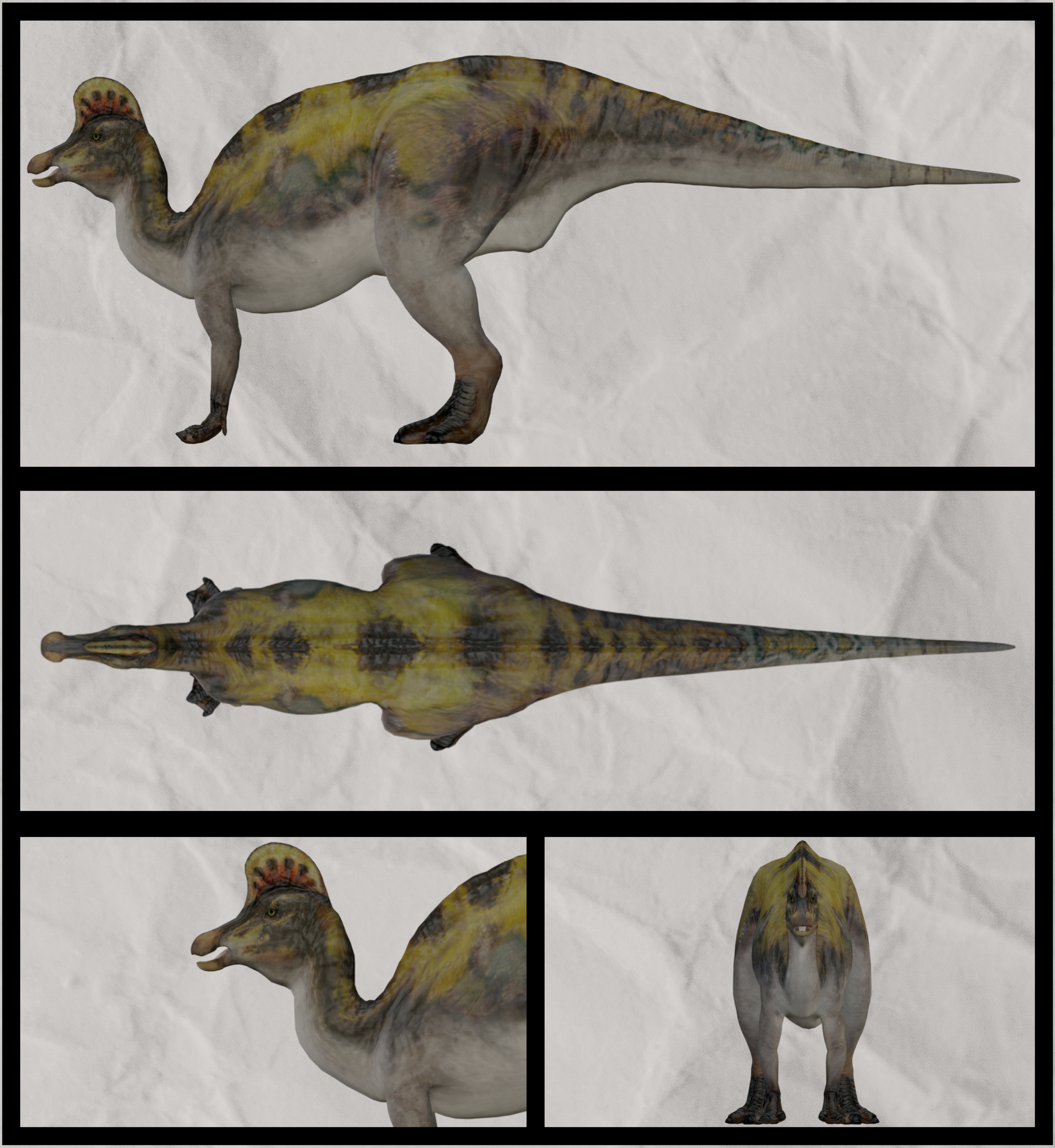
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Ornithopoda/Hadrosauroidea/Hadrosauridae/Corythosaurus/C. casuarius*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: Viable production assets isolated for future allocations. Waiting for last genome code gap assembly to start mass production. Current viable embryos stored at the Embryonics Administration Compound. Production of viable assets to finish code process. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

GEN

Corythosaurus - CO 3.0928. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 8.5 feet **LENGHT**: 23.2 feet **WEIGHT**: 6 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Ornithopoda/Hadrosauroidea/Hadrosauridae/Corythosaurus/C. casuarius*

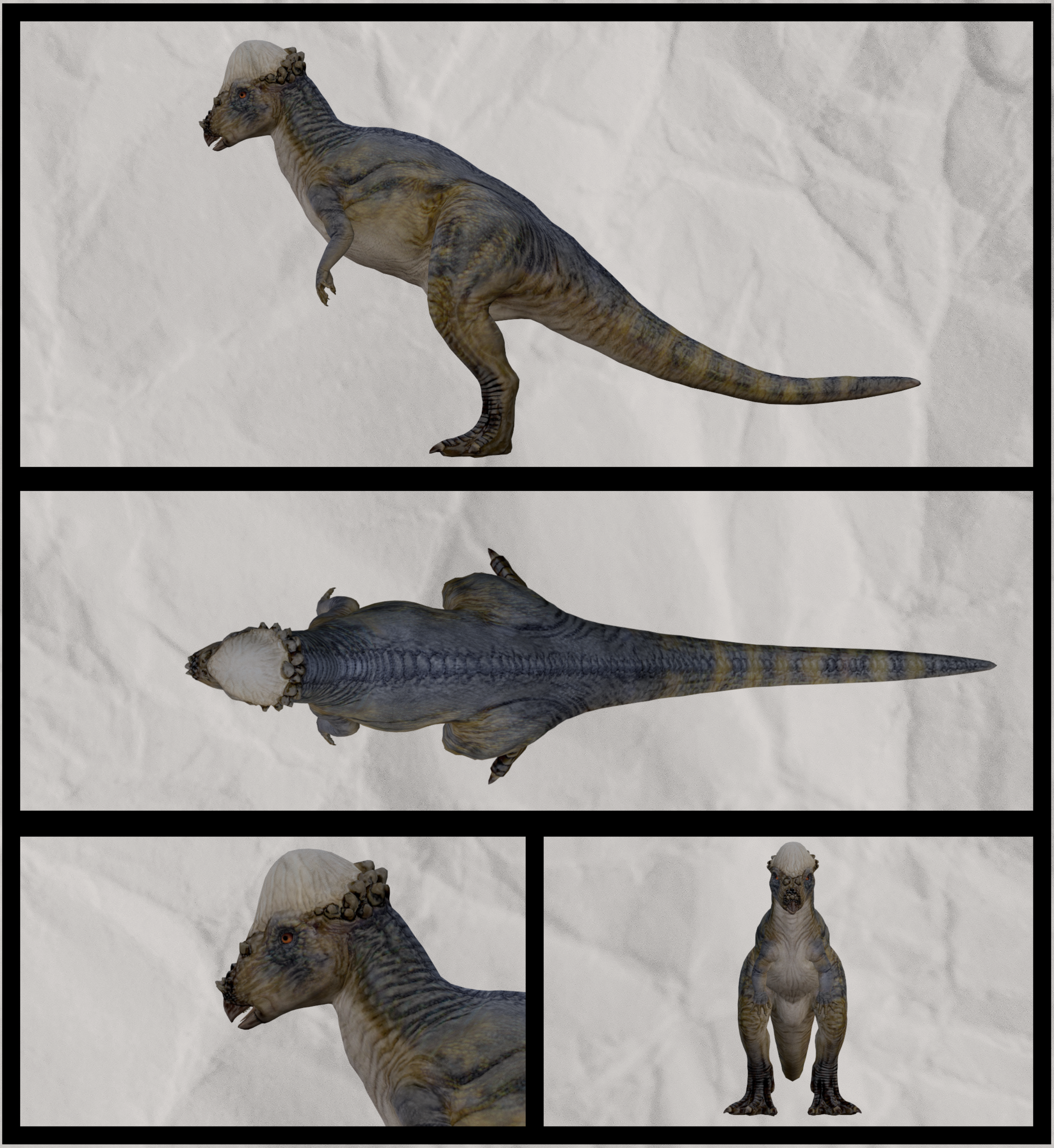
POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 04 [CURRENT] 04

NOTES: Viable production assets isolated for future allocations. Waiting for last genome code gap assembly to start mass production. Current viable embryos stored at the Embryonics Administration Compound. Production of viable assets to finish code process. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

GEN

Pachycephalosaurus - PC 1.0515 - 1.0524 - 1.0530. **Female - male.**



HEIGHT: 5.9 feet **LENGHT**: 11.4 feet **WEIGHT**: 776 Lbs

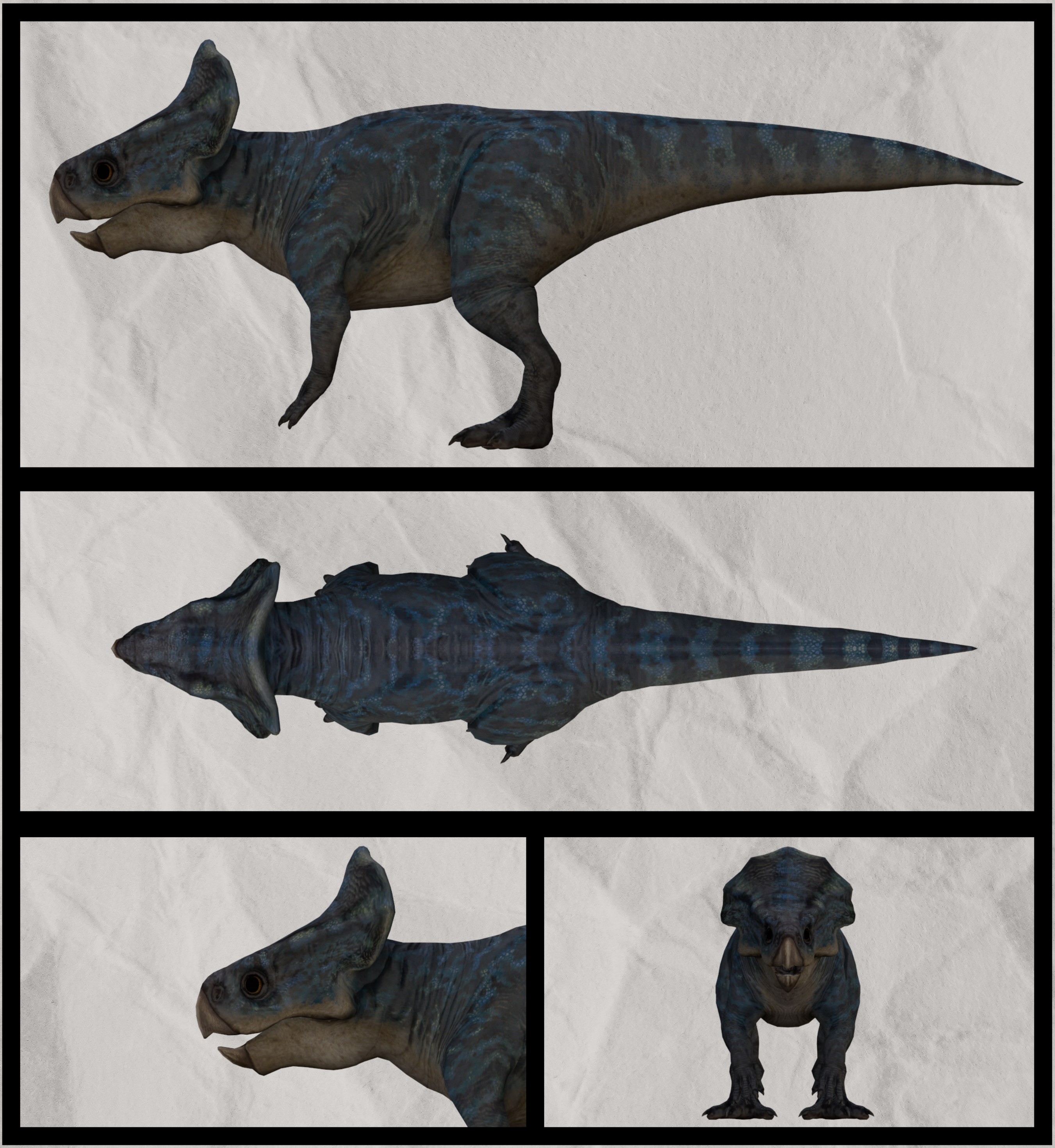
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Marginocephalia/Pachycephalosauria/Pachycephalosauridae/P. wyomingensis*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 09 [CURRENT] 09

NOTES: Basic phenotypic sexual dimorphims differences unremarkable. Current viable assets of SITE: B awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Microceratops - MI 1.0210 - 1.0227. **Female.**



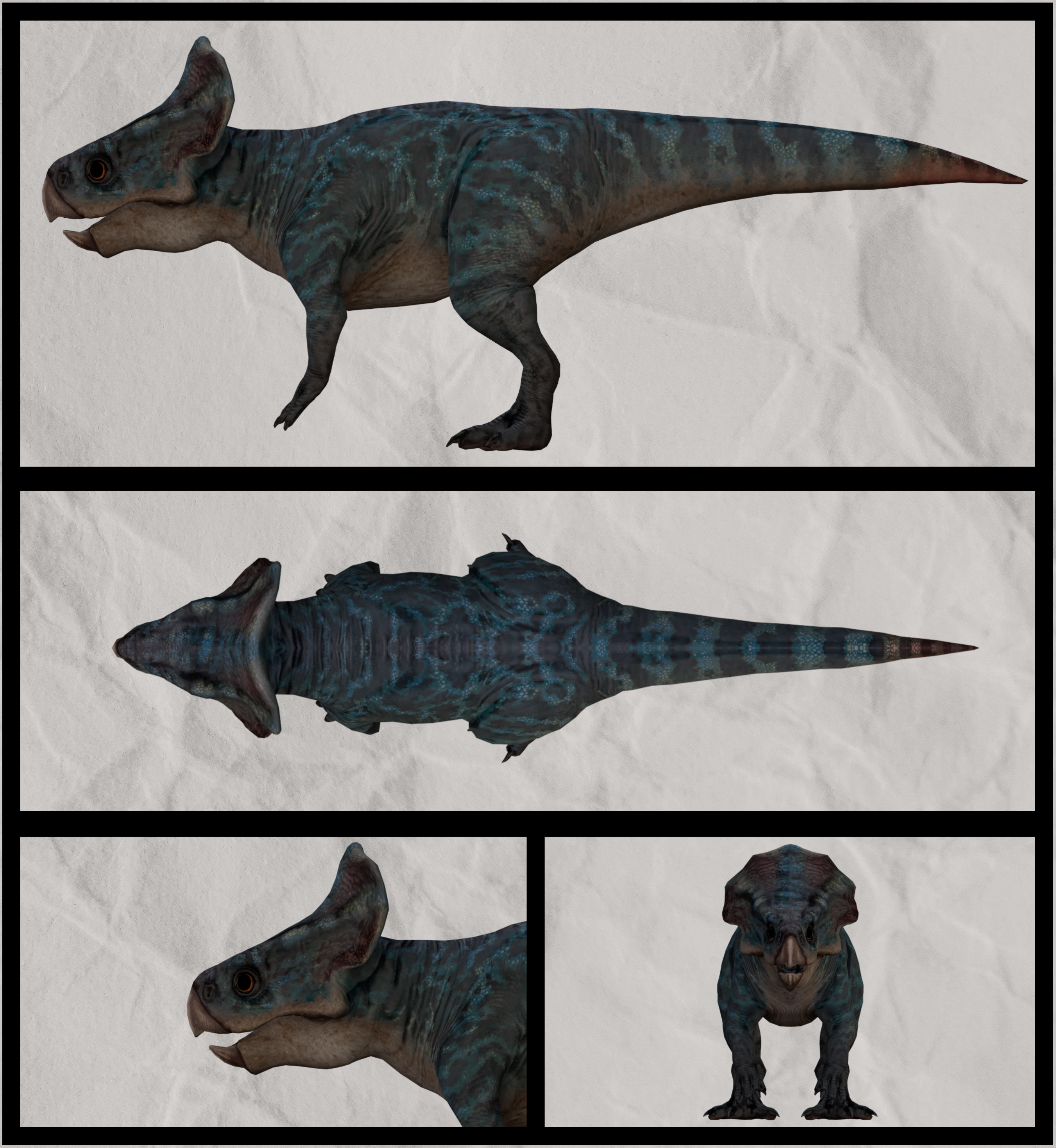
HEIGHT: 1.9 feet **LENGHT:** 4.2 feet **WEIGHT:** 13 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Marginocephalia/Ceratopsia/Neoceratopsia/Protoceratopsidae/M. gobiensis*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 14 **[CURRENT]** 14

NOTES: Current viable SITE: B Female assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Microceratops - MI 1.0228. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 1.9 feet **LENGHT:** 4.2 feet **WEIGHT:** 13 Lbs

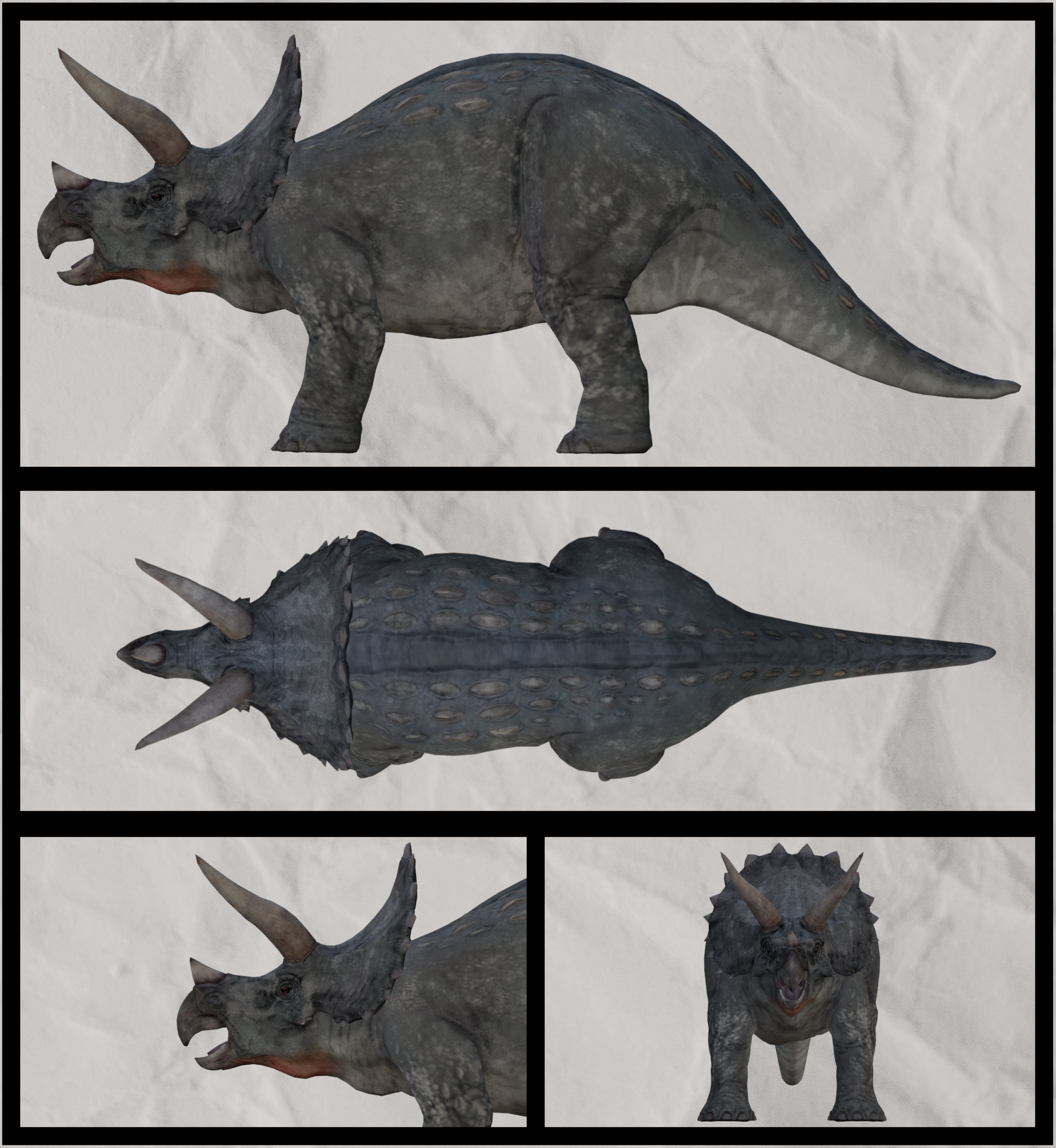
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Marginocephalia/Ceratopsia/Neoceratopsia/Protoceratopsidae/M. gobiensis*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 08 **[CURRENT]** 08

NOTES: Current viable SITE: B Male assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Triceratops - TC 2.0611. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 11.4 feet **LENGHT:** 32.1 feet **WEIGHT:** 7 Tons

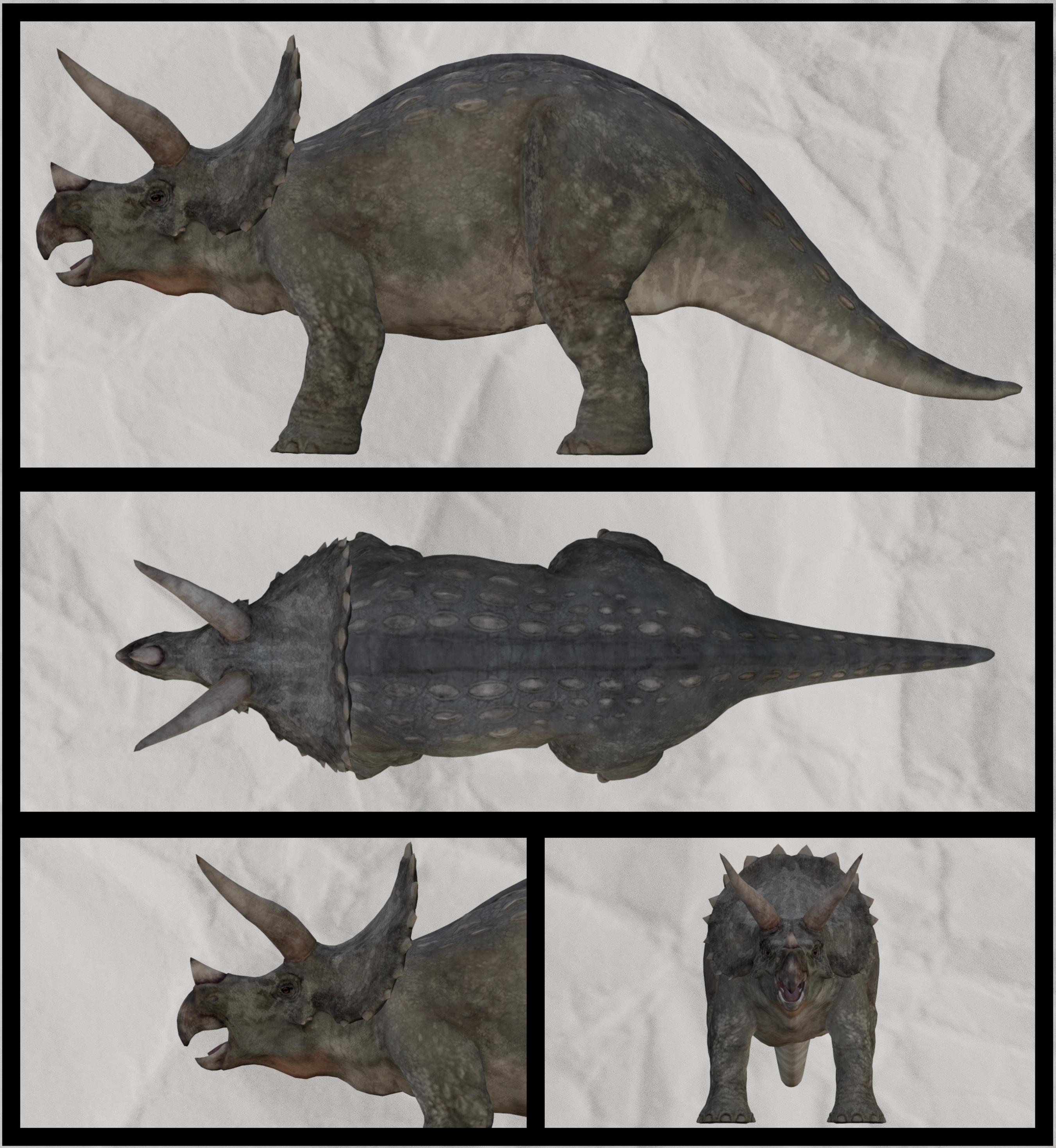
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Marginocephalia/Ceratopsia/Ceratopsoidea/Ceratopsidae/T. horridus*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 06 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: Three production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY**. Current viable SITE: B Female assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Triceratops - TC 2.0612. **Female.**



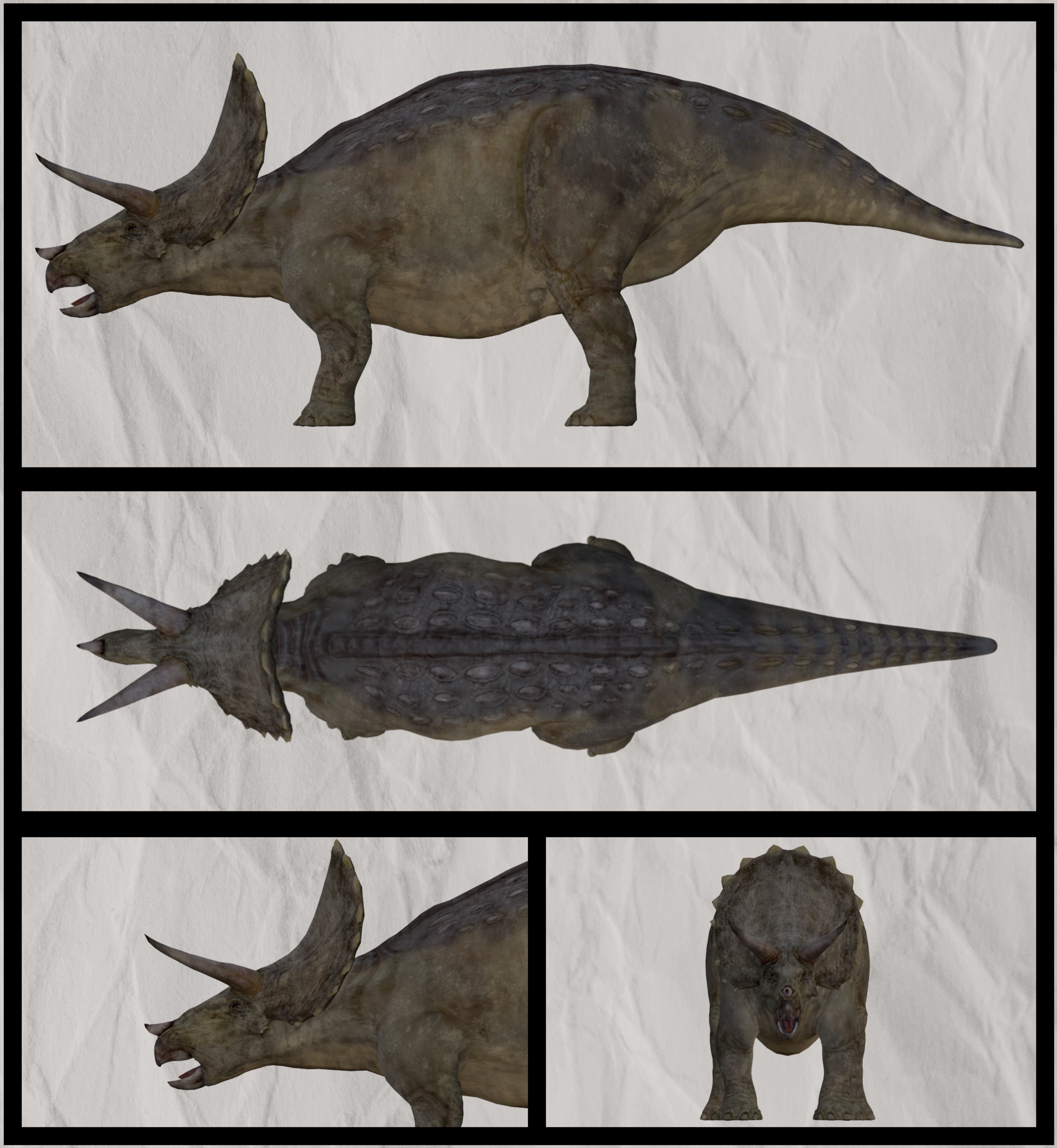
HEIGHT: 11.4 feet **LENGHT:** 32.1 feet **WEIGHT:** 7 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Marginocephalia/Ceratopsia/Ceratopsoidea/Ceratopsidae/T. horridus*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 03 [CURRENT] 03

NOTES: Current viable SITE: B Female assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Triceratops - TC 2.077. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 15 feet **LENGHT:** 35 feet **WEIGHT:** 7.8 Tons

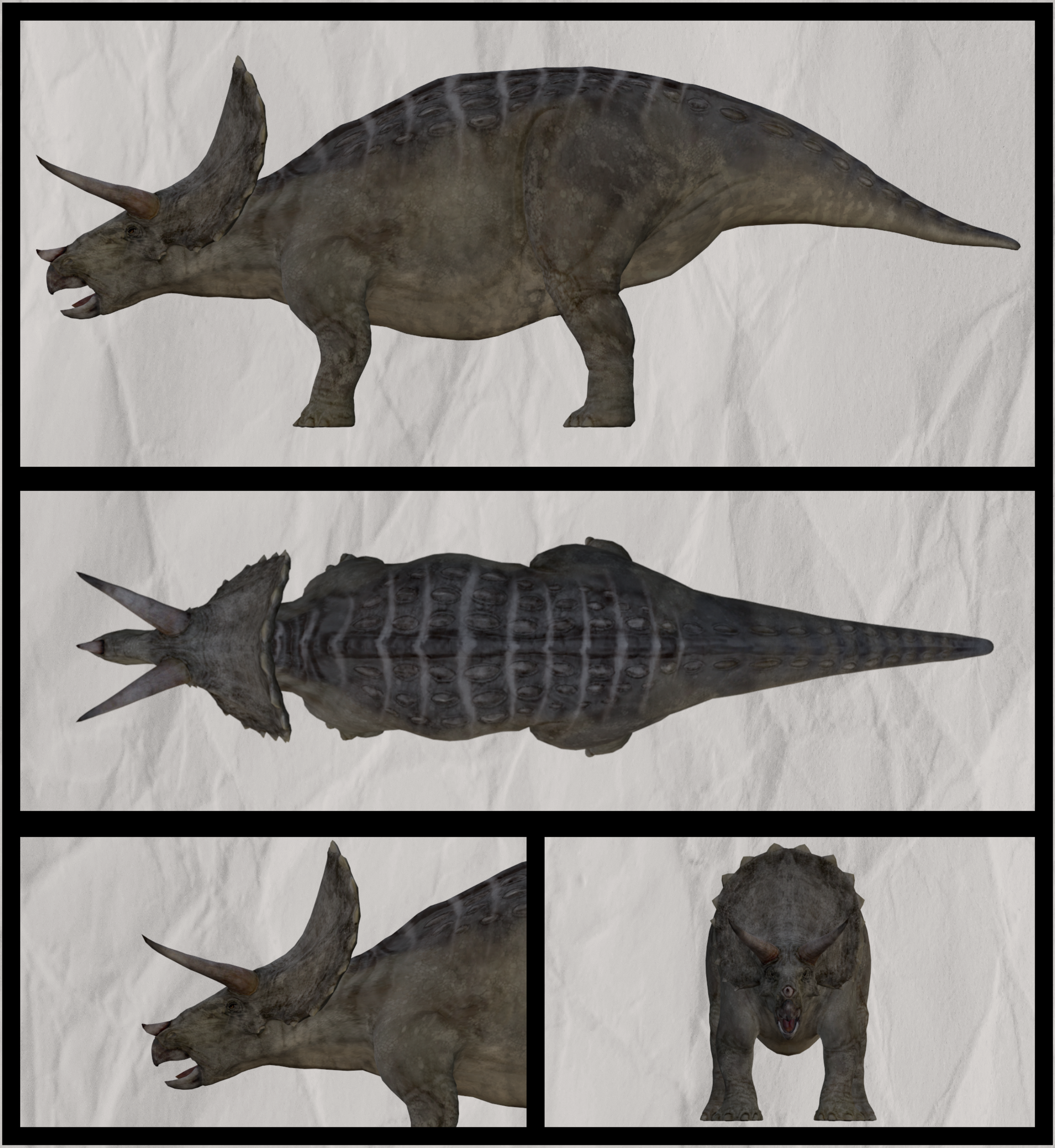
TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Marginocephalia/Ceratopsia/Ceratopsoidea/Ceratopsidae/T. horridus*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 02 [CURRENT] 02

NOTES: Certain morphological characteristics exaggerated due to altered hormonal development. Current viable SITE: B Male assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. [PENDING UPDATE].

2.3

Triceratops - TC 2.079. **Male.**



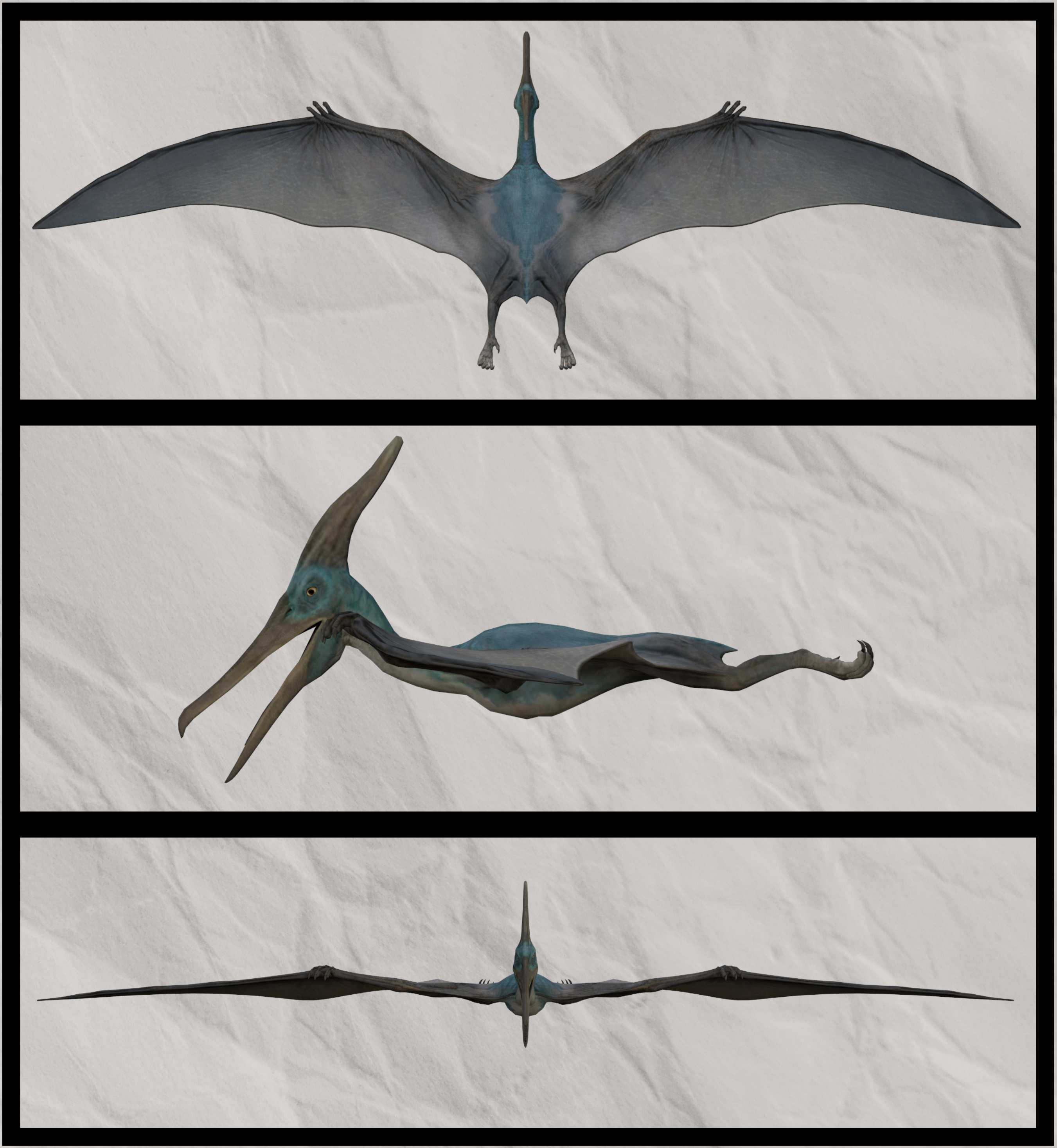
HEIGHT: 15 feet **LENGHT**: 35 feet **WEIGHT**: 7.8 Tons

TAXONOMICS: *Dinosauria/Ornithischia/Marginocephalia/Ceratopsia/Ceratopsoidea/Ceratopsidae/T. horridus*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 02 [CURRENT] 02

NOTES: Certain morphological characteristics exaggerated due to altered hormonal development. Current viable SITE: B Male assets awaiting approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Pteranodon - PT 1.0510. **Female.**



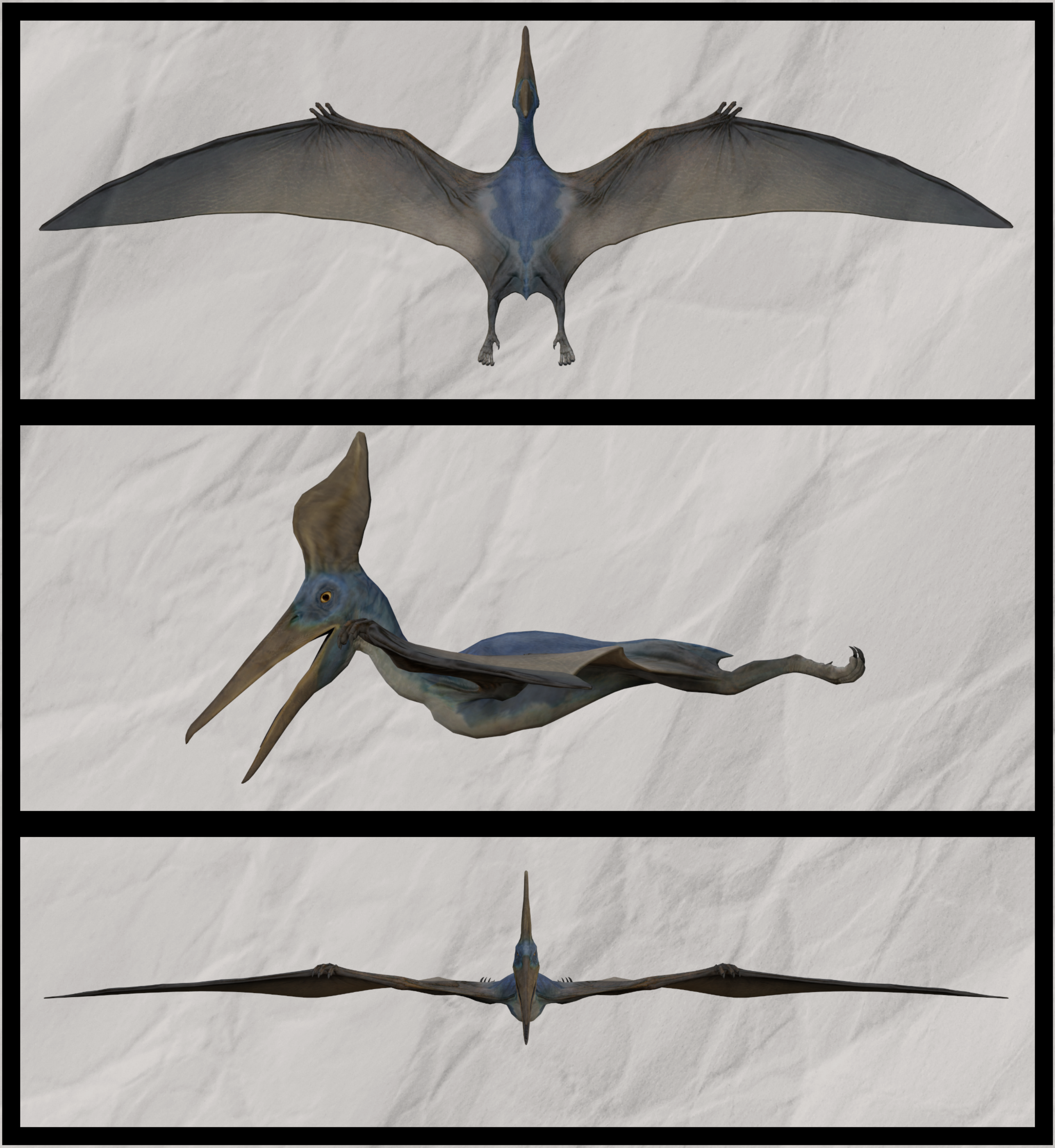
HEIGHT: 5.2 feet **WINGSPAN**: 21.8 feet **WEIGHT**: 158 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Pterosauria/Pterodactyloidea/Ornithocheiroidea/Pteranodontidae/Pteranodon/P. sternbergi*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 07 [CURRENT] 04

NOTES: Three production assets were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY.** Current viable SITE: B Female assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

Pteranodon - PT 1.0518. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 5.2 feet **WINGSPAN**: 21.6 feet **WEIGHT**: 160 Lbs

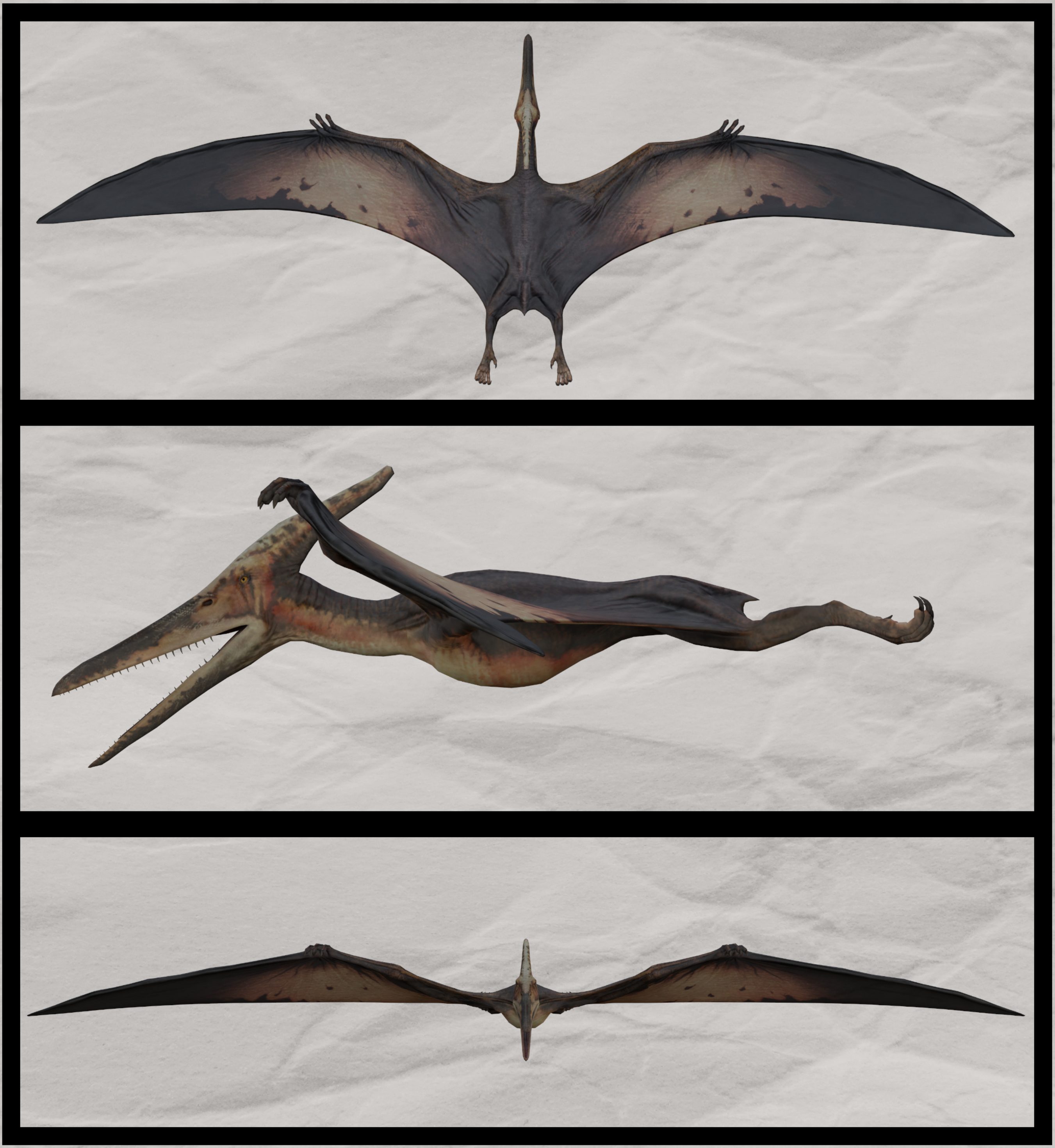
TAXONOMICS: *Pterosauria/Pterodactyloidea/Ornithocheiroidea/Pteranodontidae/Pteranodon/P. sternbergi*

POPULATION: **[ORIGINAL]** 02 **[CURRENT]** 02

NOTES: Current viable SITE: B Male assets awating approval for breeding program and standart ethological research. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.3

Pteranodon - PT 2.024. **Female.**



HEIGHT: 5.9 feet **WINGSPAN:** 32 feet **WEIGHT:** 165 Lbs

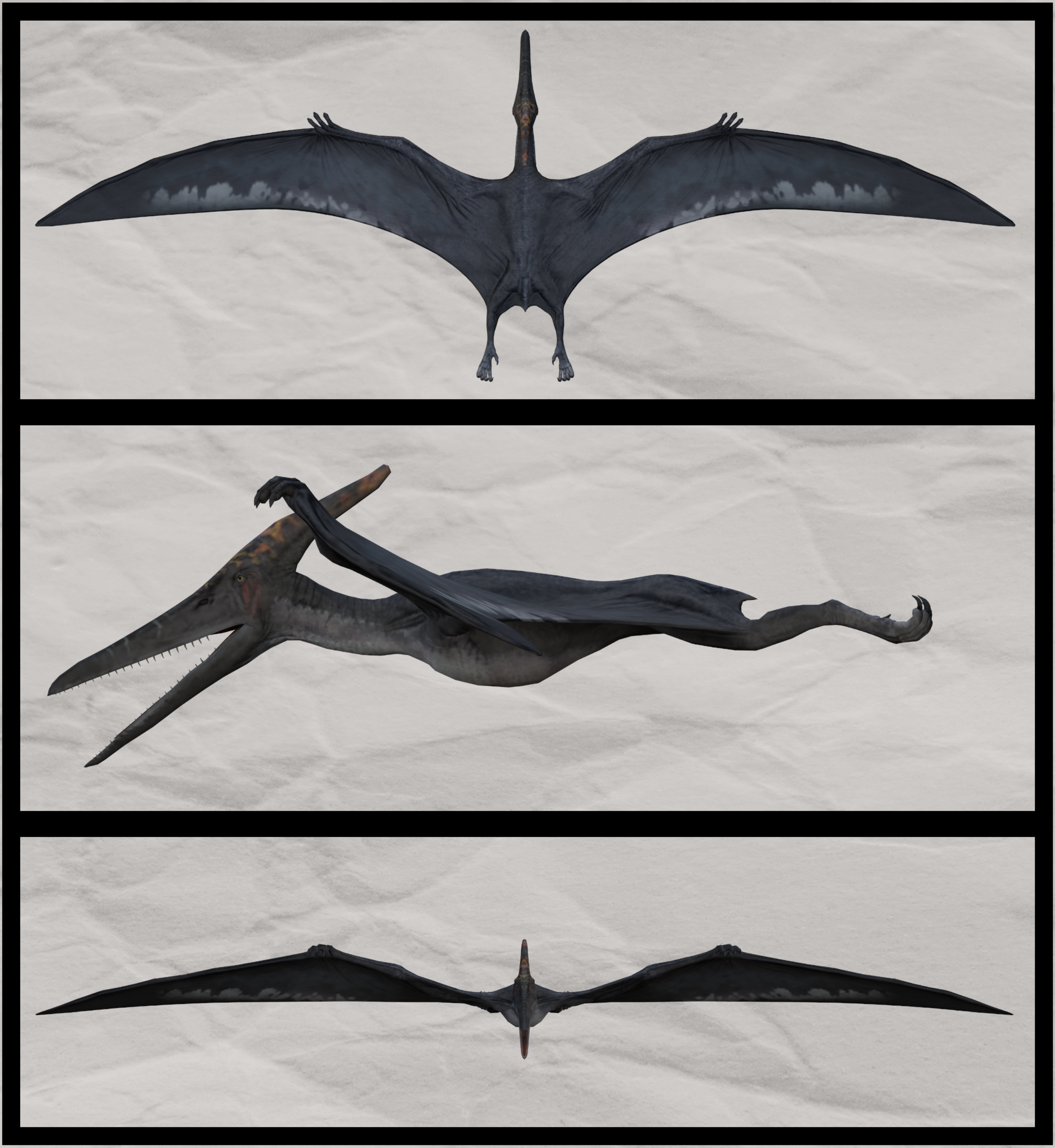
TAXONOMICS: *Pterosauria/Pterodactyloidea/Ornithocheiroidea/Pteranodontidae/Pteranodon/P. sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 02 [CURRENT] 02

NOTES: Experimental specimens in complete isolation. Waiting for approval for the extermination process. Completely unstable species. Viable embryos produced archived. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

GEN

Pteranodon - PT 2.038. **Male.**



HEIGHT: 5.9 feet **WINGSPAN:** 32 feet **WEIGHT:** 165 Lbs

TAXONOMICS: *Pterosauria/Pterodactyloidea/Ornithocheiroidea/Pteranodontidae/Pteranodon/P. sp*

POPULATION: [ORIGINAL] 02 [CURRENT] 02

NOTES: Experimental specimens in complete isolation. Waiting for approval for the extermination process. Completely unstable species. Viable embryos produced archived. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

2.4

PLANTAE TEMPLATE LEGEND

RECOVERED DATA ESTIMATE: MARCH 5th 1994

The command will follow the actual official and unofficial scientific denomination followed for the experts. New taxonomical classifications for the InGen Research Division will be show on the material. Material update will be always constant.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The entire physical appearance of the plants produced may undergo acceptance changes within manufacturing. The total number of those that have been approved will be shown. The updating of the plants will depend on the approval of new versions. The appearance of past or failed versions will be archived or destroyed according to the corresponding update order.

The number of embryonic samples on versions and variations does not correspond to the number of active plants production. Approved genetic samples are replicated and applied to production use. The use of material for the production of specimens is repeated.

PLANT TEMPLATE DENOMINATIONS LEGEND:

1. BASIC TAXONOMIC CLASSIFICATION.
2. NOTES.

The archive of production on the individual gene sequence record and its aproved or declined components process are registered on the respective GENETICS PRODUCTION MANUAL registry. No allowed to show on the Taxonomic Registry.

Exclusive permission for InGen Research Division - Scientific staff.

The template only shows the complete mature species, the ontogenical physical process appearence will only allowed in the botanical process archive.

Any anomaly during genetic production or development must be instantly notified to the supervisors of the Botanics Department or, failing that, to the full head of the corporation. Without exception.

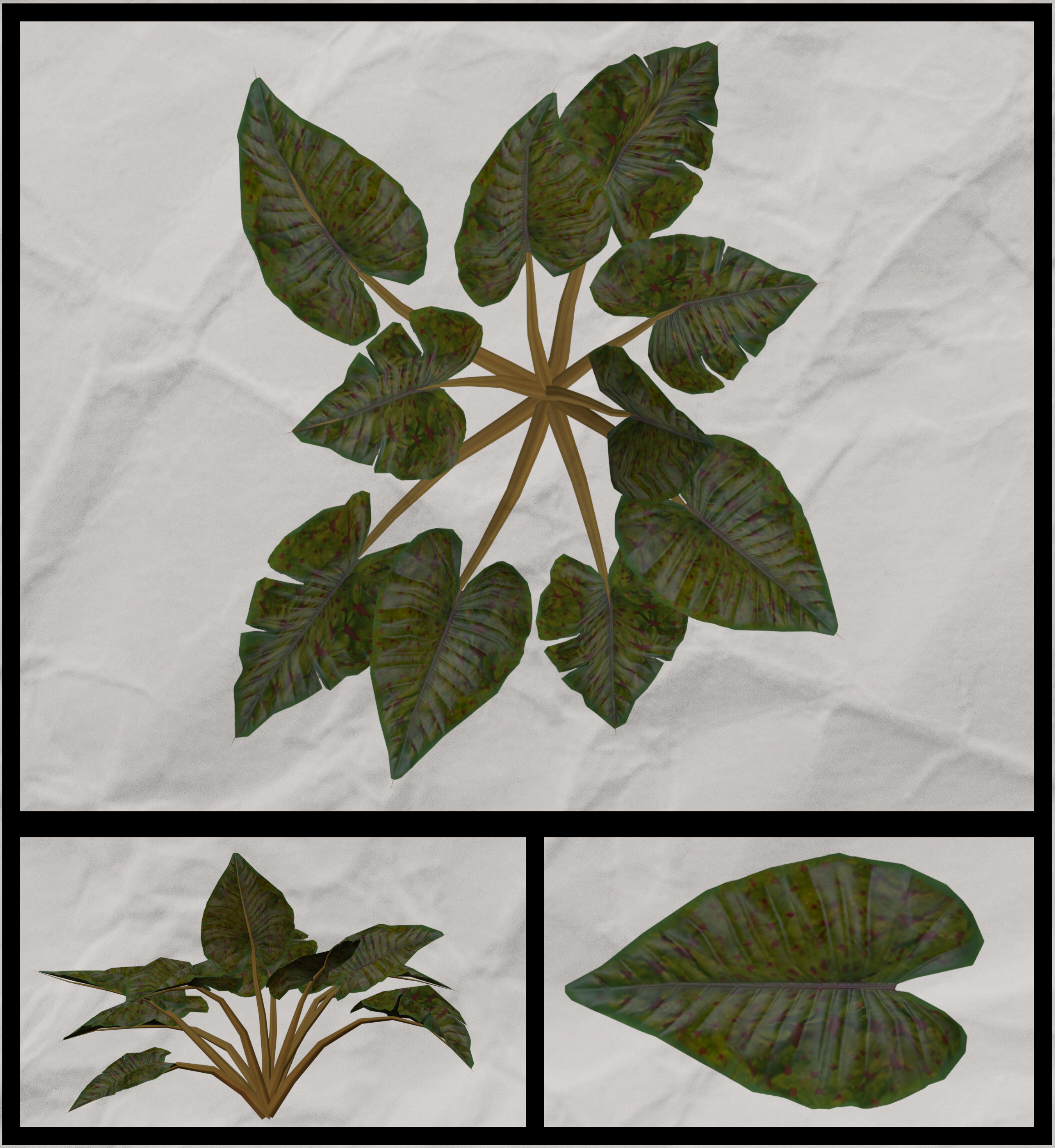
The production and export of contemporary botany not native to the Island and native botany is not added to the template. Only de-extinct botany is recorded.

Contemporary botany only in the registry of the main botanical nursery in the Horticulture Administration.

SITE:B EXPANDED SEWING PROGRAM ALLOWED

2.4

Veriformans - VE 1.0120.



TAXONOMICS: *Magnoliophyta/Lillopsida/Alimastales/Araceae/Aroideae/Caladieae. indet/Serenna/S. veriformans*

NOTES: A viable production of 2.470 seeds were transported to **JURASSIC PARK - ISLA NUBLAR RESORT FACILITY.** Current viable SITE: B farm seeds allowed to being cultivated in the nature of central perimeter. **[PENDING UPDATE]**.

3.1

RESEARCH NOTES

Dr. Richard Levine - University of California (Berkeley)
Exploration Notes - InGen Private Contract - Temporary Research.
Animal Populations, environmental stability and Animal behaviors.

10/25/1998
This has been given to me, one of the only copies of the complete taxonomic list of de-extinct fauna and flora from Site B.

Only seven of the original files survived since Hurricane Clarissa hit the Island in May 94, the others were abandoned in the laboratory complex. One of these copies even came from the personal register of John Hammond's room and taken after his death. I don't know what to think about it, I guess it was a matter of time, I still wonder how the government entities didn't come up with this.

I have decided to use the last pages of personal notes from the taxonomic registry, after all it only belongs to me now and as part of the control of the analysis group of the current populations of Site B I see it appropriate to show my opinions on the matter. Even so, I do not trust anything that can be registered here, however, the registry can be very helpful, especially in the current number of species that live on the Island and how to deal with those animals.

This record is the most accurate and the last to be made before the fall, much more reliable than the papers recorded almost two years ago. I feel that these last papers excessively summarized and re-categorized what had been concluded in '94, possibly at the same request from Hammond or perhaps because of Ludlow's caution with his project last year. After all, these papers come directly from the research division and not from business resources and directly extracted at the time from Isla Sorna.

I will not hold opinions here. I have remained skeptical about the plan that Masrani has in his hands, this kind of new clandestine project does not convince me personally, after the San Diego incident I think that playing again with these creatures and with the new laws imposed is a mistake massive that, although not seen now, will be seen in the near future.

In addition to this, it is certain that it will affect the current populations of the island, as surely many of these species have already been affected by new conditions that have not been recorded since 1994 or since the failed expedition last year, and I am sure that they will ignore this. It is obvious that InGen will again harass this abandoned and now protected land.

However, this is a personal opportunity, I would be one of the first to record prehistoric species patterns and I can fall into the magic of it all. This new initial expedition will be about 8 days recording the most prominent thermal points, let's hope how this has changed since the last forgotten maps.

Site B will always be a lost world about to be exploited, now we will see what level it is maintained now but now it is confusing to see this ancient land of John Hammond.

3.1

10/26/1998

It was the second day of research, yesterday's visit to the eastern coast of the island was like entering the "Land of Maple White" described by Conan Doyle, without a doubt it was wonderful to see these animals walking among us again.

Outside of the poetic prose of this well-described lost world, we already enter the first analyzes of fixed populations of Site B. The last conclusion of the heat maps was indeed outdated, the code base failed in the corresponding places and this is due to a considerable decline in the evolution of the island's original populations even before the decline caused by the hurricane.

The respective populations of Hadrosaurus, Maiasaura, Herrerasaurus, Segisaurus, Metriacanthosaurus, and Proceratosaurus are nowhere to be found in yesterday's heatmap update. I emphasize the first two Hadrosaurids mentioned since their region to analyze analogically was the eastern coast, no living visual record of these animals was found other than several skeletons with a radius of 3 miles and a recent decomposing corpse of a Maiasaura in an estuary at our entrance to the island.

The original population also did not show many surviving specimens, only 3 recorded females of Hadrosaurus and 6 females of Maiasaura, I can safely say that this species once again faced extinction, the curious thing is that only one of both species seem to have been prey to some carnivore.

Regarding the four remaining theropods I have received additional information. Based on this registry, latest record papers, some leak park trade materials, maps, and computer system saves, the remaining population was isolated and transported to Isla Nublar. They were part of the last batch sent to the island about one year before the incident of '93 as part of final adaptation and survival tests to approve their mass production and as part of an acceleration of the construction process of the park for investors.

The record from the end of 1994 hid the existence of these animals, except for the Herrerasaurus since the corpses were notoriously found by the entire group of research witnesses. No specimen of these animals was found alive or thermally recorded after the incident and the '94 operation.

The ecological niche of the hadrosaurs that were in existence was completed with other hadrosaurs in this particular region. A notable growth in the population of Anatotitan, now classiffied to a new Edmontosaurus spiecie, according to the latest record, increased from four to twelve specimens with three completely adult animals and the remaining juveniles ranging from six months to one year of age.Only one corpse of one of the original adults was recorded in the area in an old nest of some theropod that frequented these areas.

Regarding the other populations of Hadrosaurs, the majority that has expanded their territory considerably, reaching from only a dozen animals to almost 50, has been the Parasaurolophus. The populations designated between the east coast have expanded considerably to the north and certain regions of the west of the island between the most important shores.

An important characteristic to highlight is their ethological patterns; males generally designate their areas to expand between the east and north of the island, generating isolated herds, barchelor herds of young specimens led by two dominant adults. Females remain in large herds in the center and northwest region of the island, expanding to the main rivers.

If the movement pattern, recorded in the thermal record update, remains this stable, they would follow a pattern similar to current ruminant herds. A migration and mating season is established between March and April, bringing the herds together.

3.1

One thing to highlight about the Parasaurs is that the existence of the females designated for version 2.0 was not recorded. This is because the population of these females was completely sent to the park. I do not know if their survival on Isla Nublar has been fruitful.

Parasaurs generally maintain symbiosis with other herds of various herbivores, especially sauropods, while other smaller ones join together in small herds, as in the eventual case of Gallimimus and Pachycephalosaurus in short seasons, as would happen with common Zebras and Topis during the great migrations of the Eastern and Southern African plains.

Other hadrosaurs that maintain a considerable union with Parasaurolophus are the recorded herds of Corythosaurus.
The surviving population is not numerous, it does not exceed 25 specimens, but almost the entire barchelor herd of males remains grazing alongside the females of Parasaurolophus, while the females follow nomadic patterns between the center to the south of the island to the mating season, a behavior similar to that of Parasaurs, but with a greater extent of movement.

However, several adult corpses have been sighted on movement trails, especially females, of which only 4 of the 10 recorded corpses show signs of predation. No nests have been seen and it is likely that the remaining population will not survive in the current ecological niche, causing its next extinction if the next mating season is not fruitful.

The population of other medium herbivores has proliferated considerably. Many of them are isolated in their own territories without notable expansion of their registered thermal zones. In the case of Gallimimus, it does not expand from the eastern and southern grasslands, generating independent groups very close to its main nests.

They do not expand if a herd of a larger herbivore, in this case Parasaurolophus and Edmontosaurus, usually begins its migratory steps. So far no sightings have been recorded from that area.

Pachycephalosaurus, usually males, follow similar patterns of bachelor packs, but are highly territorial. Five dominant herds have been recorded, two of which remain in constant contact and conflict on the eastern plains of the island. The majority population of females remains static on the mountainous edges of the southern shore of the Island near the basin of the main river.

10/27/1998
Every day we have had to move to new regions to accelerate the research process, eight days is nothing for this start, not even a year could cover every pattern of every animal existing on the island or what affects its extension or survival, I can be grateful that at least previous data exists, InGen pushes the impossible to its resurgence and I continue to be critical of what they are trying.

Returning to the studies, we have crossed the eastern edge of the island, we are in the central strip of the main mountain range. Herbivores have shown considerable herds throughout this region and affirm what has been cataloged in the last two days.

A quite peculiar herbivore and one of the smallest dinosaurs developed at the time has been the Microceratops. I want to highlight that there is currently a debate about its name since there is a wasp with the same name, but without digressing, the almost total population of these small ceratopsids They do not leave the mountain ridges of the central mountain range of the island, they maintain their groups among the cloud forests of the mountains, some have even shown arboreal behaviors that we considered wrong in certain dinosaurs.

3.1

They tend to be incredibly shy, fleeting and, contrary to large herbivore populations, their social groups have not been divided into sexual genders and I assume that they manage a monogamous relationship, their behaviors and their own morphology are reminiscent of Macaws. The population we have recorded exceeds 20 specimens, but the total number is uncertain and it is possible that their reproduction is specifically rapid, which is why they may have already populated the entire northern mountain range of the island.

Among the Microceratops we have seen evidence that their biggest predator is not usually the Compsognathus as I had expected, but rather a more elusive, but much more dangerous and larger theropod that appears to be a ghost, the Dilophosaurus.

The thermal samples show that the majority of the population is centered in two groups, one in the southwest corner of the island and the other in this region, in the central-northern mountain range. They do not show signs of being group animals but independent nomads in their own region, like leopards or tigers or, failing that, birds of prey like falcons.

We have seen traces of a rather elusive adult female. The majority of evidence comes from trees marked with the oral neurotoxin they release and several corpses of Microceratus and feral cattle within this area. We know well about their current existence on the island, but their total population is unknown and with this time I do not think I will be able to establish a specific number.

About the Compys, correctly Compsognathus, very little is said about them, it is the most successful animal in the Isla Sorna ecosystem, it extends all over the island except for the south coast.

Its versatility in diet, in addition to size and group behaviors like a flock of seabirds, in addition to a considerably frequent reproduction rate between seasons of two every 5 weeks, have allowed an original population of 60 to almost 500 specimens according to the exact thermal record, with the majority of the population centered on the entire northern coastal strip of the island and the mountain ranges.

Other sizable populations are centered on the eastern plains of the island, as well as around the ruins of the operations center and the town. They are quite curious animals, but they tend to create a danger when tempted, their size does not prevent them from wreaking havoc on medium-sized prey, like us, and their bite seems to contain a toxin generated by bacteria, some of the security ones face symptoms of fever and considerable dizziness since one of the specimens bit him yesterday.

The foothills of the mountains in this area also show an animal that I found quite impressive for the size of the place where it lives.
The Mamenchisaurus, the two registered in this area, remain static in the clearings and forest edges of the region, it is the largest dinosaur that the company has cloned, but despite its colossal size they do not appear to be generally sociable. The total population of the island has been shown to be only six specimens, four adults and two juveniles.

The two populations focus exclusively on this region and the eastern coastal plain, here with the group of youngs. Their behaviors are excessively shy and partially nocturnal, the two adult males are secluded in the mountains and seem to meet with the females in specific, but not common, seasons.

The two youngs animals appear to be their first wild nesting since the hurricane hit. They do not seem to have predators nor do they seem to frequently share spaces with other herbivores outside of a foreign herd passing through.

Between the two males south of the mountain range region, a single one from the island is shown. A single female Apatosaurus recorded since the evacuation, the remaining population of a pair of other females have died of malnutrition or disease.

Their bodies are kept at the entrance to the operations complex. This was recorded from the air from the first day when the helicopter flew over the area.
The registered female shows serious malformation problems and a serious state of malnutrition despite his survival of four years. It appears to be still young by the growth standards of this species. The aesthetic malformations seem to be caused by some disease transmitted after evacuation, which remains for future analysis. The truth is that this animal is condemned to extinction.

10/28/1998
The mountain area also shows trails to the west of the island, these trails belong to Triceratops. In the eastern plains, three groups could be seen, generally made up of four adults and one calf. According to what is recorded, male specimens seem to always have the leadership in these small groups made up of three females that are distinguished by being considerably smaller than the males. This may be due to a genetic malformation of the genetic material used for males or a level of ontogeny. not recorded in fossils.

These passes found in the mountain ranges appear to be migratory trails, apparently the different herds join together to reach the lower western valleys of Site B, uniting as a large flock. They seem to maintain a quite characteristic behavior that if we compare it, it would be that of white Rhinos with that of African elephants.

The population has been one of greatest growth along with that of Parasaurs and Stegosaurus. From 10 original specimens, there is now a stable population of 30 recorded in the thermal signature. We have sighted at least half of the herds in the eastern area.

The Stegosaurus are so far the most successful large herbivore on the entire island, from a herd of 11 animals they now make up more than 55 animals with a group made up of old specimens and the rest of sub-adults and juveniles throughout the strip forest of the east and with frequent herds migrating to the low grasslands of the west, expanding throughout almost the entire island except for the southern margin. However, I have noticed that the population formerly reached 55 specimens, several corpses of young Stegosaurus have been found on the trails, and generally being victims of scavengers, but not their cause of death, showing a similar case to the Corythosaurus.

Sightings of carnivores have not been frequent and it is assumed that the vast majority are found between the central area of this mountain range towards the main bank, however, we have found several tracks of larger theropods, several of them diffuse, but a few could be distinguished. Pair of Tyrannosaurus and four footprints of what appears to be Carnotaurus.

Seven Tyrannosaurus are known to currently exist, including an alleged calf that was involved in the San Diego incident. But of the 6 registered, it seems that only one fertile couple has established a monogamous union while the rest remain isolated in their territories. Two males isolated in considerably distant areas and two females fulfilling the same territoriality. One of the females was sent to Isla Nublar in 1991.

Surely this is due to the limited space and resources of the island, but it is a possible future cause that the Tyrannosaurus is not a species that survives the current ecosystem of the island, especially in terms of reproduction with only one pair that has managed to give birth from a single calf. In terms of the food chain, it remains the largest predator on the island without any considerable competition. The best-known pair is established, again, in a large range throughout the eastern part of the island, without interfering much with the other Tyrannosaurus recorded beyond the center of the island.

The Carnotaurus, being the second largest actively predatory theropod, has had greater reproductive success, all based on the greater number of thermal signals that have been uploaded to three more specimens, but as has happened in the sighting of other predators and scavengers of the island, they do not seem to be very showy in their regions and seem to penetrate deep into the borders of the tropical forests and cloud forests of the center - south of the island.

In the central mountain range pass, based on the footprints there appears to be a solitary specimen in this region and it appears to be the cause of the 4 Corythosaurus corpses that showed signs of being preyed upon. Nesting areas are not kept far from the southern fringe.

10/29/1998
As we expand further into the center, much of the herbivore sighting has been less frequent, at least of the bachelor herds that were common in the eastern area. However, a notable number of corpses of different dinosaurs, both herbivorous and carnivorous, have been seen. This morning we found the recent carcass of a Carnotaurus, possibly the same one that left the tracks on the trail, as well as this morning several carcasses of Parasaurs and a couple of Triceratops.

The appearance of constant corpses with no trace of predation and, as analyzed this morning when closely analyzing one of the Parasaurolophus corpses, there do not seem to be signs of malnutrition in addition to the fact that the remains appear to be from juvenile to sub-adult specimens.

These may be purely hasty conclusions, but it seems to be the cause of some disease contracted among the animals on the island or possibly an unrecorded disease brought back through old InGen research.

Not all populations have been affected, but it does not seem normal that within a period of 12 miles so many corpses of different species have been recorded and at least the extinction of two of them, however, the issue of the Hadrosaurus and Maiasaura may be due to that they were animals in the phase of genetic development and the adult specimens, as was recorded in previous genetic versions of other dinosaurs, have not supported total growth due to various flaws in their code.

Even so, taking this into account, other animals that were in their full production phase are suffering the same ravages, in addition to the fact that many of the specimens sighted have shown considerable malformations caused by external agents that have impaired the natural adaptation of many of them dinosaurs. The unique Apatosaurus may be the example of this.

Surely InGen maintains papers and records of animal pathologies and virology, but I have not been given any indication of that and this may make the difference in whether this place can be viable for extensive populations of new animals, as well as surely new released productions here.

After all, they are animals released into a completely new world for them, in an ecosystem that is not native with new bacteria and microorganisms that these animals surely cannot tolerate. De-extinction is only a game of chance that may or may not favor what has developed, a dream can never surpass reality.

Continuing with the general work, although I was not allowed to lead the group to the most central area of the island for security reasons, it is vitally important to know the current population of what many men here on the security team call "hupias", The Velociraptors.

It is the most proliferating medium-sized carnivore on the island. Its majority population is located in the center-north of the island and to the southeast in the fields that border the town.

As is happening, the population has declined considerably in the specimens of the designated version 1.0. By the end of last year, its population was 40 specimens distributed in the designated regions; it has currently decreased by half according to the thermal record. I have not been allowed to enter these regions and I have not found corpses of this specific version. However, according to the taxonomic record, there is a second version that is genetically incomplete, but developed. Yesterday afternoon between the edges of the mountain range and in the center of the island I found two corpses that showed slight resemblance to what is supposed to be phenotypically version 2.0 of the animal.

By 1994, this version was only 4 adults of the 18 produced from the entire batch of Velociraptor and these two corpses, in very poor condition, show that they have become extinct again. It seemed like a version to isolate certain problems with the arrival of genetic purity. They seemed to be alien to the groups of version 1.0 since their distance does not coincide with that of the main animals and they seemed to be isolated from the regions designated as prairies and grasslands in the north, center and south of the island contrary to the extension of the main version.

The decline of these animals in general reaffirms that the island is undergoing an ecological decline or, perhaps for some, an ecological recovery. After some studies after the incident on Isla Nublar, it was diagnosed that these animals can reproduce by parthenogenesis or sequential hermaphroditism. Here, since there are fairly stable populations of males and females, this process has not been recorded, at least not with complete security, but if the population is declining it means that this result of asexual reproduction has not been stable on Isla Sorna and unfortunately I do not have permission to study it.

The forest edges, now more recognized as the typical humid tropical forest that outlines the central grasslands and the estuaries of the great river, are to be highlighted by a new plant. Veriformes, which so far has been the only Mesozoic plant recovered by InGen's genetic technique, has proliferated enormously in the aforementioned areas. It looks like the typical colocasia plant common here in Central America and in tropical places, but it is distinguished by a pattern unique reddish on the leaves.

Dinosaurs do not usually approach the plant, its so-called neurotoxin keeps them on the sidelines and has allowed it to proliferate beyond the old farm. The security service takes no risk in taking a test after the events that occurred with the Compys and their mild toxin.

It is worth noting that non-native plants throughout the eastern region proliferated in the cloud forests. Ferns, maritime pines, araucarias and sequoias, to name a few, were brought by InGen at the beginning of manufacturing and research between 1985 to generate an ecosystem more similar to certain Mesozoic niches.

This has caused a large part of the native mountain cloud forest to have been appeased and several tropical regions in the eastern part of the island to have been replaced by a type of artificial Californian temperate forest, ending with many native plants that had not been cataloged since the beginning of a German mining companies in the late 1930s. The current botanical study must now be debated.

This has benefited to a certain extent certain de-extinct animals, but has caused serious problems with the plant life and native fauna of many regions of the island, especially in populations of birds and lizards typical of southern Costa Rica that also proliferated in these archipelagos.

The northwestern and southern regions still maintain their base tropical ecosystem, but there is a considerable risk that, due to the new fauna as well as the future expansion of the new botany of the island, these regions will be affected to the same degree as the east of the island.

3.1

The population of the Arasari toucan or as the Bribi natives say "Moku - Pa" has become extinct from Site B, as well as the population of common peccaries that were once fauna brought over hundreds of years ago. The sloths have remained but their population has become endangered by the new animals that dominate the area, in addition to the domestic fauna that InGen brought as food for his creations. The conditions of the original Isla Sorna, as well as future Las Cinco Muertes in general, will never be the same.

10/30/1998

Our extension to the plains in the center of the island has taken us to the banks of the great river. The north is limited to a canyon that we have not touched, however, you can already see the cliffs of the northwestern coast of the island in the distance. Migratory passages and isolated herds have proliferated as predicted with populations of female hadrosaurs, the Parasaurs, among those regions alongside the company of herds of male Corythosaurus.

Other herbivores have been noted in small herds such as Triceratops and Stegosaurus extensions. The most notorious herbivore in this region is a bachelor herd of more than 24 Brachiosaurus males where more than 11 are juveniles or sub-adults scattered throughout the plains in small groups.

From an original population of 10, which consisted of 5 males and 5 females, they have proliferated successfully, having a fairly rapid growth rate not expected in animals of such magnitude that they generally take years to reach sexual maturity, try to see them as true equivalent to large mammals may be an error in growth factors, but they have shown much ethological convergence with mammals.

So far there is only a single population of males in this region and the heat map shows two sizable populations. They apparently show the same pattern of isolated barchelor herds as elephants, but are characterized by being more unique as would happen with bongo antelopes, where eventually two or three males leave their herds during the mating season and join the herds of females that migrate from the southern corner to the center of the island in specific seasons.

The female population has increased to 20 specimens of which 15 are still young, but already fertile, and remain not far from their nesting fields in the south of the island. Females are less showy than males, showing an almost bluish grayish color, but for the most part imperceptible due to dirt baths that are usually common and can be confused with animals with brown tones. Older males show a certain phenotypic difference developed over time, generating reddish tones in the upper area of the skull. Three of these old males have been noted in the central groups.

Something similar happens to the oldest females in the herd, generating a slight blurred turquoise tone in the upper part of the skull. It is speculated that it may be individualism since of the 5, only 2 of the original population of females have shown these tones, although it may be also skin malformations due to age or some congenital disease. Just as certain anatomical changes formed by ontogeny, as would commonly happen, and a certain anatomical individualism also affect these animals like other species. It should be noted that 9 females were sent to Isla Nublar in 1991.

The record of '96, the material of the incident and the operation of '94, for some strange reason, reveals 6 females were active on Isla Nublar, with only one dying of malnutrition. Witnesses, these files and Dr. Alan Grant's book mention the existence of 9 animals transported to the park.

Another visually spectacular but generally elusive herbivore has shown up in the forests and river banks in this region, the Ankylosaurus. InGen abandoned, like all the animals here, the small group of dinosaurs, which, as would be the case of Corythosaurus, Maiasaura and Hadrosaurus, were about to finish their genetic process of mass approval.

3.1

The group is made up exclusively of 5 males where two are isolated near their old enclosure in the embryo administration complex and the remaining three do not move far from this area surrounding the great river and its tropical forests.

Thermal marks have shown that this population, original and unable to reproduce due to lack of a female, has survived since 1994. We have seen the three from this region on the river bank hydrating, one of them shows considerable signs of fights with notable striations and scars throughout its layer of osteoderms as well as in soft areas, its armor has been able to protect it and ensure its survival among large predators. This animal has the same fate as the solitary Apatosaurus, but at least the small herd remains, but its fate is already marked.

Studies of this region and slight sightings in the eastern mountain ranges have shown some flying animals, the designated pterosaurs. The Pteranodon sternbergi, to call it that way since taxonomic studies are still in debate on its assignment to another genus, has been more or less constant throughout the initial grasslands of the central region, the majority population seems to have established itself on the edges of the mountain range that delimits the northern lagoon according to thermal allocation.

During the days in the eastern region in observations towards the north we did not find any sightings until today at the entrance to the central region. I expected more frequency of these animals in the estuaries or on the edges of the river itself, however I have only seen two females and a male parked in a tree on the edges of the river.

They do not seem to be Pterosaurs hostile to the presence of others and according to the two populations assigned to the outdated thermal map, the second population maintains a lot of proximity to herds of herbivores. The three that we have seen seem to belong to this second population, but again a considerable drop is seen, the last thermal record showed a population of 28 specimens from an original population of 10, however there is a second version that has not been recorded and the heat map confuses.

My speculation is that the central population has joined the recorded flocks to the north since almost the entire population is assigned there according to the map, but with limited time it will not be possible to visit the northern peninsula area beyond the entry on the 25th. A population of Three Pteranodon of this version was sent to Isla Nublar. No record of survivors has been assigned since the '94 record on Isla Nublar.

10/31/1998
We only have a couple of days left until the extraction. We have expanded the expedition north of the great river, reaching the canyon. We explored an old abandoned structure between the canyon, this facility was supposed to be the island's aviary, here the Pterosaurs developed in the laboratories to the north were kept confined. The new thermal records showed that a considerable number of 15 animals are still kept inside, I think I speculate that part of the original 10 animals, counting 6 of the sternbergi species and 4 of this species, apparently experimental.

I was not granted permission to enter the complex, however, by luck I was able to spot a carcass of what appears to be a male of this version just outside the same aviary.

Before placing the diagnosis on the corpse, I want to highlight that a group of females that were flying over close to that region within the aviary attacked us behind the fences, they did not get tired after 20 minutes. They show a strong territorial temperament contrary to what is seen with the main version. They appear to be hostile to anything that approaches the region, it could be that the clutches are near the fence or the experiment has shown unsuitable temperaments. Maybe that's why they weren't released during the evacuation.

3.1

The dome of the aviary is shown divided by a fence in the middle, making it a fraction of two parts, the northern half is completely abandoned and open. It is certain that the Sternbergi species were imprisoned here and released during the hurricane. The experimental version was confined to the south, where we were. This version was confined to safe abandonment awaiting death perhaps due to a diagnosis of considerable danger. It has managed to survive in a fairly limited space.

Through the corpse, I think it is pertinent to objectively point out the differences and certain speculations about the capacity of these animals and their versions.

Anatomical

1. Wings and wingspan:
- Pteranodon Sp. would have longer and narrower wings for more efficient flight, reducing air resistance and improving the lift-drag ratio, allowing gliding flight over long distances.
- Pteranodon Sternbergi could have shorter and wider wings, adapted to faster maneuvers and shorter flights similar to current paleontological conjecture.

2. Bone structure:
- Pteranodon Sp. could have more compact and hollow bones to reduce overall body weight, facilitating long-distance flight.
- Pteranodon Sternbergi could have a less dense and robust hollow bone structure allowing them to be less supportive animals.

3. Musculature:
- Pteranodon Sp. would have larger and stronger pectoral muscles to withstand the prolonged effort of migratory flight.
- Pteranodon Sternbergi would have muscles suitable for shorter and more frequent flights.

Physiological

1. More efficient metabolism:
- Pteranodon Sp. would have an optimized metabolism for the efficient use of energy, with greater storage capacity and use of fats as a source of energy during long flights.
- Pteranodon Sternbergi might have a less specialized metabolism for prolonged energy use.

2. Greater respiratory capacity:
- Pteranodon Sp. could have a more efficient respiratory system, with additional air sacs and larger lungs for greater oxygenation during sustained flight.
- Pteranodon Sternbergi would have a respiratory system suitable for short flights.

Chemistry

1. Adaptation to muscle fatigue:
- Pteranodon Sp. could have a higher concentration of mitochondria in muscle cells, allowing greater ATP production and reducing muscle fatigue.

2. Temperature regulation:
- Pteranodon Sp. would have a more efficient thermoregulatory system to maintain body temperature during long periods of continuous activity.

Ethological

1. Formation flight patterns:
- Pteranodon Sp. could have flight behaviors in V formation to reduce wind resistance and optimize energy use during migrations, but they would be less social on land showing territoriality and forming exclusive groups of females for clutches.
- Pteranodon Sternbergi could generate flocks of narrow and independent groups without any migratory pattern, but if they remain static in regions where the food chain is regular, their expansion may be due to the lack of resources in a niche. They would generally form extensive flocks in brood regions.

3.1

It should be noted that with respect to the experimental Pteranodon, thanks to the fact that its development is apparently due to a cutting-edge genetic technique of possible gene amalgamation, its behavioral characteristics may vary or be completely new as they are unpredictable animals at all times.

11/01/1998
The expedition has moved to the northwestern corner of the island, a region that is characterized by extensive estuaries, swamps and caverns around the coast, the lack of herbivores in this area is notable, only an isolated group of Microceratops among the marshes and some Stegosaurus footprints at the entrance to the area, but towards the south towards the second arm of the great river.

I have seen an isolated group of Pteranodon sternbergi flying over one of the bays, they do not seem to go further from the coast, with a behavior similar to pelicans. However, this area is not interesting because of the current presence of these Pterosaurs but because of the thermal signals that indicate two of the most isolated theropods on the island and that do not seem to have any change in their population.

Baryonyx and the currently named Suchomimus have taken this region as their isolated territory. Three of the five corresponding original Baryonyx have been sighted and a nest that has recently been abandoned; the population shows a late reproductive response. The thermal map has indicated that there is the presence of 4 more Baryonyx in a sub-adult state.

It seems to suffer the same as the Tyrannosaurus, only one successful nest in 4 years, but more favorable with the birth of 4 new offspring and not just one.

Their populations do not leave a relatively small region, although unique footprints have been found delimiting the entrance to the region. They are located in the estuaries that border the entrances to the caves of the northern cliffs. They seem to nest on the shores of these regions. While fishing at the entrance to the estuary that seeps through the cave entrances.

They appear to be territorial with much of the local de-extinct fauna and generally display crepuscular behaviors. They are distributed throughout the bay region, always accompanied by groups of three animals only, but they do not show territoriality with the remaining groups of the same species.

The diet is based almost exclusively on the schools of Bonitos that come from the Pacific and enter the island. They eventually prey on larger animals since a single Parasaurolophus corpse has been found with signs of attack by these animals, but it does not seem to be constant.

Suchomimus, the unprecedented theropod here, has finally been cataloged at the beginning of the years. InGen anticipated this impressively and at least we owe it credit for this.

This animal remains the second largest theropod on the island, but the one with the least population of all the carnivores on the Island. Furthermore, the population is clearly distanced with territorial behaviors among themselves. The two males and two females that exist between this region and the single female in the southern basin of the river do not maintain close proximity to each other, but strangely they share territories peacefully with the Baryonyx.

The animal, like others, has certain genetic deficiencies, but they have managed to survive their isolation on the Island with almost no problem other than certain dermal disabilities recorded in a male that apparently are due to congenital origin. Like Baryonyx, they only have exclusive piscivorous nutrition in this case, but according to some traces, they have given battle to several herbivores, especially Stegosaurus, which eventually pass through the southern border of the current region.

Unlike Baryonyx, solitary animals do not frequent caves, but do maintain a nomadic range among the swamps and surrounding rainforests. A single nest has been found, but all the eggs were found destroyed due to crawling predators among the Compsognathus and the remaining Opossum population.

The Suchomimus does not seem to maintain active protection of its nests, which is why its survival success tends to be lower if a future nest happens again due to the result of the only one found.

11/02/1998
We are already at the field station in Puntarenas. The departure from Site B was successfully achieved at dawn, only three of the team were victims of mild poisoning from the bites caused by the Compsognathus, but they have shown improvements in recent days. This short expedition only seems like a kind of justification, personally, despite the extensive and strict work of these eight days, it has left a number of gaps that allow me to have a very precarious result of what may be happening on the margins of the Sorna Island.

I keep thinking about the parallel this trip was to the old Conan Doyle novel and I feel grateful in a way to experience this kind of place and to be one of the first to establish certain studies despite them being brief.

Despite this, in the short time I can conclude that the island is going through an excessive decline due to the products developed by InGen and the native nature that characterizes the place. The number of corpses, falling populations, some of the animals that once again faced extinction show that what goes extinct stays extinct.

The current world, even being in an isolated place, is too sensitive to discovery both in its destruction and in the taking of land and although InGen has tried to protect a number of variables, the thesis that somehow "Life finds its way" It will be practiced on both sides and this Lost World remains in a constant war with the new nature that faces it. Diseases, pathogens and countless other characteristics will send these animals back to considerable extinction and may be the only barrier that stops this from being a global risk, although we also do not know how these animals can evolve in this modern world.

In a practical way, more research expeditions are needed to describe a new and viable ecosystem. It is necessary to carry out not only population but also genetic, anatomical, ontogenic and, above all, ethological studies to understand what new patterns these creatures have taken in such a confined space.

From this I must declare that it has been revealed to me why this investigation this afternoon, InGen plans to return to mass production of both existing creatures and new animals from the material saved from the hurricane as well as that maintained direct support in San Diego. This project, which is now an open secret, has been called a kind of reincarnation of Jurassic Park.Masrani has not understood what Hammond understood late in his so-called miracle. His idealism of not seeing beyond a place of entertainment and "salvation" stops him from understanding true nature and its unstoppable brutality.

If these new populations are released or produce in that place, they will only give a brief image of prosperity, but they do not even know that it is being produced and if such a sensitive place has only been able to be maintained briefly, return to the same thing, now with wild populations, with a new natural paradigm, will only cause all this, even as it expands, to reach a worse decline for the fate of de-extinct animals. The truth is that I fear that this is the best for everyone, at the end of the day they are creatures that do not belong to this reality and that in reality their expansion may be worse, San Diego is the proof and possibly there is more than what we are seeing, not only on Isla Sorna or Isla Nublar.

My conclusion is that this place is no longer viable, but this will surely be ignored, this remains an untapped gold mine, not only by the hands of InGen/Masrani but by other commercial entities that will surely make everything worse globally this. This new "Land of Maple White" must always remain a Lost World.

INGEN

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Jurassic Park Taxonomic Registry - Volume I

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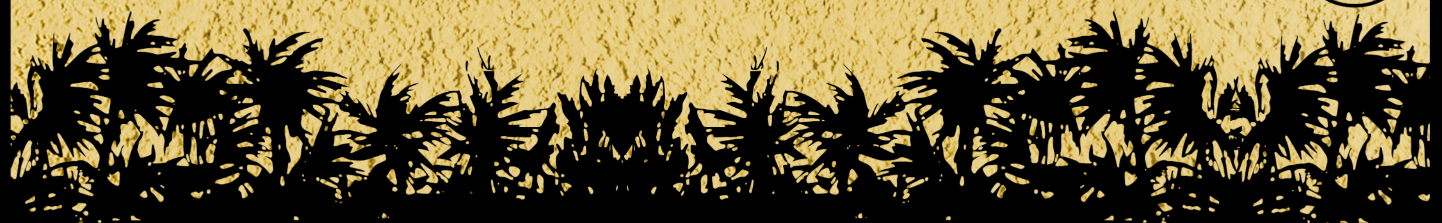Jurassic Park: Taxonomic Registry is a fan art project created by Hatclaw Designs.
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